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Highway Facilities Taxed By Labor Day Travelers; More Raids on England

The World's Day—At a Glance
Aug. 31, 1940

In New England: Thousands Leave for Holiday

Undaunted by forecasts of showers today and Sunday thousands of Bostonians were on highways, trains, on ships, and in the air as the annual Labor Day week end exodus reached its peak. Major transportation lines were drawing on all facilities to accommodate the throngs heading for New England resorts and New York City. [More Labor Day News: Page 9.]

Feeling the effects of increased activity in plants pressed into service for defense materials the level of general business in New England continued upward during the week. [Details: Page 9.]

War Summary: Air Raids Over England Continue

German raids on London and other sections of England continued, the attackers estimated to have used 700 planes. Although some of the fighting was close down over London streets no excessive destruction was reported.

British raids from Egypt upon Italian naval and air bases on Eritrea and North Africa were reported to have done considerable damage.

Canadian Labor Pledges Full Support in War

Ottawa (AP)—A Canadian labor pledge to give all support to the Dominion's war effort was reaffirmed today in connection with the 46th anniversary of Labor Day. Messages were issued by A. R. Mosher, President of the All-Canadian Congress of Labor, and Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Pretender Aids French Royalist Movement

Vichy, France (AP)—The Count of Paris, pretender to the non-existent throne of France, sent word to his friends that he would "work for the resurrection of France and to restore her to the place in the world which my ancestors conquered for her." Royalists claim that their cause has more than doubled the number of its adherents since the defeat of France.

Nation's Employment Soars to New Level

New York—The nation's employment during July reached the highest level since October, 1937, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, a research organization sponsored largely by industries. The record total for this year is 46,882,000, or 4,000 higher than June; in the last three years it is topped only by the 47,516,000 at work in October of 1937.

U. S. Naval Apprentices Reach Cristobal

Cristobal, Canal Zone—Three United States battleships of the Atlantic Squadron, the Wyoming, New York and Arkansas, anchored offshore here for a three-day stay, carrying 1,600 apprentice seamen of the Naval Reserve.

New Army Pilots Told of Responsibility

San Antonio, Texas—Wing insignia were pinned upon 207 newly-trained Army pilots at Kelly Field graduation exercises, while the commander of the Gulf training center for the Air Corps, Col. Millard F. Harmon, Jr., stressed the importance of air power, saying "in your own hands largely lies the future responsibility for the defense of two continents and two oceans."

Villard Praises Ecuador's President

New York—The inauguration of Carlos Arroyo del Rio as President of Ecuador was hailed by Oswald Garrison Villard, chairman of the New World Settlement Fund, who praised the new President's part in helping the fund to settle 5,000 Spanish refugees in the South American republic during the next five years.

In the Balkans: Rumanians Oppose Agreement

Balkan developments remained uncertain as Rumanians, stunned by news of agreement to cede part of Transylvania to Hungary, signed petitions against the move and showed signs of attempting to hinder it by force.

Important meeting of Rumania's Crown Council remained in session over night, closely guarded by troops, to decide on plans for carrying out the agreement.

Greek reserves were called up as possible trouble with Italy was seen in a meeting of the Albanian Parliament.

In Washington: Profits Bill Hearings Called

The Senate Finance Committee called hearings next week on the House-approved excess profits and amortization bill, and invited corporations which would be affected to offer criticism of the legislation.

Resumption of personal remittances of money by resident Americans to friends and relatives in invaded countries of Europe was authorized by the Treasury Department.

The War Department reached an agreement with the Wright Aeronautical Corporation for the manufacture of 20,000 airplane engines and with the Curtiss Wright Corporation for 14,000 propellers for Army and Navy needs.

The House passed and sent back to the Senate, for approval of amendments, legislation which would require that all articles containing wool bear labels showing their exact fiber content, including percentages of new and reclaimed wool. [Details: Financial Page.]

Legislation expanding the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps from 2,400 to 7,200 men was passed by the House and returned to the Senate for action on a minor amendment. Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia of the Naval Committee told the House that the expansion would permit formation of 16 additional Naval R. O. T. C. units.

Money Can Be Sent to Europe Again

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Treasury authorized yesterday a resumption of personal remittances of money by Americans to friends and relatives in the invaded European countries.

These remittances were blocked by decrees of President Roosevelt issued since April 8 restricting the movement of money to or from each of the invaded countries—France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

The order has no effect on Poland, Germany, or other countries which were not included in the presidential "freezing" orders.

The new regulations permit remittances only by persons, however, who have lived in the United States continuously for more than one year and had been making similar remittances for at least six months prior to April 8.

The payments also were limited to a maximum of $50 for any one person or $100 for any one family, a month, in the foreign country. Evidence that the money is intended only for necessary living expenses also will be required.

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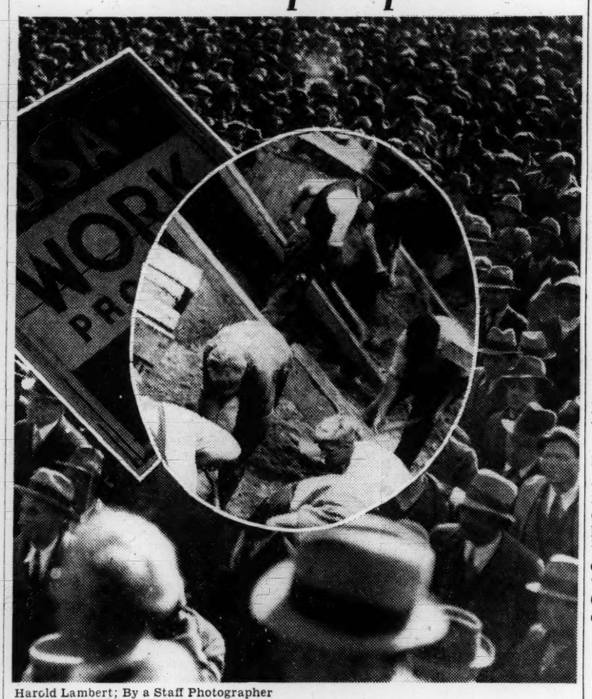
Labor Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Sept. 2, a legal holiday.

The People Speak



Harold Lambert; By a Staff Photographer

Whom Do They Want for President?

From masses of Americans, like those in the background, an informal poll is being taken. It includes businessmen, laborers, unemployed, those on the WPA, like those shown in the inset working on the Huntington Avenue subway in Boston, and similar sections of the voting population.

WPA Is for Roosevelt In Boston Nine to One

To chart trends of sentiment in the presidential campaign, strictly from the standpoint of news interest and with no intention of serving any political party, The Christian Science Monitor is making inquiries among various groups. The first sample, which follows, deals with WPA. Others will include business, unemployed, labor, farm, etc.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Poll of a hundred WPA workers in Boston indicated today a landslide WPA vote here for President Roosevelt.

Out of 109 queried, 61 named Mr. Roosevelt as their choice, compared to seven for Mr. Willkie.

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate, got one.

If this small sample is typical and also is characteristic of WPA sentiment in other big cities, the President seems due to poll a great percentage of the WPA voters in the large municipalities. To this extent, then, the election of 1940 would repeat that of 1936 in a division along class lines.

While the balance of 40 questioned here were noncommittal, the Republican nominee did not appear to be a real contestant with the majority of those giving no answer when polled. Most of the unannouncing group, especially those of foreign extraction, simply seemed loath to tell what they thought. A minority appeared to be genuinely on the fence.

Two Dominating Reasons

Two common strains ran through the explanations of enthusiasm for President Roosevelt:

1. "I'll vote for the man giving us our bread and butter."
2. "Don't swap horses while crossing a stream."

Also some voiced the apprehension that if Mr. Willkie came into office there would be no WPA.

On the other side, one Willkie man said:

"If Willkie gets in, there will be more work, and I can get a real job," while another declared that business conditions were better under Republican presidents than under the New Deal.

The poll was confined almost entirely to men. Only two women showed up in it, and they were for Roosevelt. For the most part, it covered manual laborers building a subway on Huntington Avenue. However, a scattering of white collar workers was included in questioning at the entrance of WPA headquarters on Oliver Street. One man on a writers' project was interrogated in the Public Library.

A poll of the WPA in Boston is conditioned by Boston being predominantly Democratic. Also it has been charged that Democrats have been favored in being taken on to the WPA here.

Roosevelt 9 to 1

Allowing for such factors, a predominance of almost 9 to 1 in favor of President Roosevelt appears to presage an abnormal Democratic swing among WPA men at the presidential election.

As to the extent of the WPA factor in the election, there are roughly 15,000 WPA workers in the city of Boston, it is reported at headquarters. The WPA vote will, of course, be increased by that of the other voting members of WPA families. This total, whatever it is, compares with a city registration of 350,000 announced Thursday.

Only once did the poll provoke a debate between WPA workers. It ran like this:

"Willkie's a good man. We've had seven years of Roosevelt. What did you get out of it?"

"We got something to eat."

"Didn't you eat before?"

"Yes, but—"

"I had a better job before Roosevelt."

"But Willkie's a public utility man, he has no experience in government."

"He's got experience in business."

"And look at him and his vice-presidential mate disagreeing on policies. I heard both their acceptance speeches over the radio. What kind of a party is that?"

However in general the Roosevelt pronouncements dominated, running such as these:

"I'm for Roosevelt. If it wasn't for him, I probably wouldn't have a job today."

"I'm for Roosevelt. He put a lot of people to work."

"We know what we are getting now, and we are 'getting by' on it. If Willkie comes in he will cut it down and we'll be a lot worse off than we are."

"I like Mr. Roosevelt personally. I think he is doing better than anybody else."

Defense Speed Puts Congress' Ending in Sight

Conscription and tax bill biggest items left and President has nothing; September recess due.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—With the defense legislation job "practically finished," the issue of congressional adjournment or recess has been revived.

Sudden speed on the defense front this week brought the possibility of an "all clear" signal in both houses about the middle of September. President Roosevelt has said that he will have no further important requests to make of Congress. The sessions's only "must" jobs remaining on the Congressional agenda at the end of this week are:

Final agreement on the $5,000,000,000 defense appropriation bill which has passed both houses and is now in conference.

House consideration of the conscription bill, scheduled to begin on Tuesday and be brought to a vote before the end of the week.

Senate passage of defense tax bill which has cleared the House but may run into prolonged controversy in the upper house.

Will Complete Program

Once these measures are cleared, the legislative program President Roosevelt launched in his defense message to Congress last May will be completed and national defense will become largely an administrative job, concentrated in the hands of the Army, Navy and National Defense Advisory Commission.

From funds appropriated by Congress this year the Army yesterday placed contracts for 687 heavy, long-range bombers and fast-climbing interceptor planes, necessary for hemispheric defense. Yesterday's order for 277 four-engined bombers to cost $70,449,955 went to the Boeing Aircraft Company, of Seattle, Wash.

The second award was to the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of Burbank, Calif., for 410 interceptor pursuit planes to cost $30,278,787. Factory expansion for the enlarged output will be provided by the companies at their own expense.

Total Planes Ordered 2,677

The War Department also announced it had reached agreement with the Wright Aeronautical Corporation for 20,000 motors and with the Curtiss Wright Corporation for 14,000 propellors. These contracts will be signed in the near future.

The new Army orders bring the total of planes contracted for un-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Axis Obtains Freer Hand In War by Balkan Pact; Russia Keeps Hands Off

The War's First Year

By the Associated Press

One year of war has given Germany hegemony over the continent of Europe.

First step toward that hegemony was the restoration of the frontiers of 1914. The second was the defeat of the continental enemies, the third the spread of German power to the Southeast.

Since Sept. 1, 1939, when the Germans entered Poland, Germany has regained everything it had in Europe before the first World War except a little section of North Slesvig which is technically under Danish rule, but dominated by the German army of occupation for Denmark.

Danzig, the Polish Corridor, Eupen-Malmedy, Alsace-Lorraine—all have been reunited with the Reich.

Hungary and Slovakia, while technically independent states, are definitely within the German orbit.

Those sections of the late Polish State which before 1918 were Austrian have, like the former German parts, been rejoined to Germany with but insignificant exceptions. Sudetenland and the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia, once members of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, were a part of Greater Germany even before the war began.

Only South Tirol and the Trieste region are not likely to be returned, for Germany has renounced all claims thereto.

The Reich has already in effect included Luxemburg, declared by German racial experts to be essentially Teutonic. Also, the so-called "General Government" of Poland may be regarded as permanently under German domination.

Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, France—all are studded with German occupation troops.

Germany thus, after one year of war, holds sway from Narvik in the extreme north to the Spanish sea-coast border in the south.

Germany also dominates the Southeast. It has compelled Rumania to satisfy some of the main demands of Bulgaria and Hungary.

The achievement of such startling results within one year might not have been possible, had Soviet Russia been inimical to the Reich. Herr Hitler, as a practical politician, had completely reversed the official German attitude toward the big eastern neighbor shortly before the war broke out and concluded a pact with Moscow on Aug. 23, 1939, which changed the map of Europe.

Germany had to offer something for this new political friendship which enabled Herr Hitler to devote all energies to the West after the conquest in Poland.

Finland received a cold shoulder when it expected German sympathy in its struggle with Russia. Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania ceased to exist as independent states and became part of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Ukraine and other eastern sections of Poland reverted to Russian rule. Bessarabia, too, was reannexed by Russia, and even Northern Bucovina was taken by the Soviets with the full approval of the Reich.

Rise in British Strength Halts Threat of Invasion

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador, said today that he saw increasing evidence that his country had won the "battle of Britain" through this autumn and thus made ultimate victory in its war with Germany more certain.

Only two weeks of weather favorable for an attempted invasion of the British Isles remain, he told reporters.

The war, Lord Lothian predicted, will go into the winter with Britain steadily gaining strength and striking harder blows at Germany.

The Ambassador said reports from his Government showed that damage by the intense German air raids on Britain had not been great, and he added that the defensive strength displayed by Britain in the face of bitter aerial fighting had discouraged German hopes of a surprise troop landing and a quick victory.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 31—The first year of the world's air war ends with a continent being held at bay by an island.

Until two short months ago, the opposite was the case. The British Isles were in the utmost peril—at bay before the continental avalanche of German motorized might.

Britain—and behind Britain, hardly less imminently the whole western world—lay apparently open to the irresistible onrush of the great Nazi flying columns of fire and steel.

From the Pyrenees to the North Cape along the whole Atlantic coastline of Europe, Germany's mechanized military machine towered Goliath-like, poised and ready to pounce by land, sea, and air on the "little British island."

Today the war outlook is entirely different despite the fact that outwardly there is little change. The strategic position seems essentially the same. For the same Nazi flying swarms that bombed and blasted their way in a few perilous weeks of incredible Blitzkrieg through Poland, through Denmark, through Norway, through the Netherlands, through Belgium, through France—these same thundering squadrons and the massed millions of motorized robots who follow them along roads like steel gray armies of fighting ants magnified and madly accelerated, still wait ominously on the shores of a Continent they have overrun.

Britain on the Offensive

But nevertheless the situation is not the same. Britain now holds Nazi Germany and its ally, Fascist Italy, at bay, at least as much as it is itself hard pressed. It is an undeniable fact as the first year of the war closes that Britain now has taken the offensive in two out of three spheres of war—in the air and on the sea—though on land much time must elapse before the British Army and its six refugee satellites forces now being organized on English soil are ready to go forth against the Germans.

A true perspective of the strategic position as it exists after 12 months of hostilities is only possible if the picture today is com-

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

New pressure on Greece looked for from Italy but Metaxas is to avoid provocations.

By the Associated Press

Rumania's Crown Council met in a secret, closely-guarded conference last night and early today as tens of thousands of Rumanian public employees, judges, army officers and politicians, with their families, began a great exodus from Northern Transylvania, which Rumania cedes to Hungary following yesterday's agreement.

In the parts of Transylvania sacrificed by Rumania, "defense corps" were being formed by unreconciled Rumanians. From Cluj, its Capital, came a petition bearing thousands of signatures lauding Juliu Maniu, Rumanian Peasant Party leader, for his opposition to the cession, and calling those who agreed to it "traitors."

Churchbells of Transylvania were ordered to ring incessantly as a protest.

Meanwhile Greece called up substantially all of its reserve officers as informed quarters anticipated that Italy might use a projected session of the Albanian Parliament today as a sounding board for new oral attacks on the Greeks.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 31—Forcible severance by the Axis of the major part of Transylvania from Rumania is believed in informed circles here to have been done with the Soviets' acquiescence.

Therefore it is regarded as indicating that for the time being these two rival imperialist systems have agreed to go on looking passively, if uneasily, at one another while the Axis concentrates on the war against Britain.

Hungarian experts here say that the final act in the drama which was played out at Vienna yesterday was merely a clever piece of stage management. The details, they declare, were all worked out when the problem first became acute after the Russian seizure of Bessarabia.

A Face-Saving Maneuver

Later phases of the controversy in their view were due to a desire to save the Rumanian Government's face, seeing that this Government is largely composed of Germany's friends who are now certain to be very unpopular politicians in Rumania for a long while.

Rumanian observers tend to concur in this opinion. One or two of the latter, however, see a faint possibility that the Army and Transylvanian populace will forcibly resist the award.

The British viewpoint is that though resistance is unlikely now, the very nature of the "settlement" carries with it the certainty of a recrudescence of trouble when at some not distant date the heavy hand of Herr Hitler is removed from its present predominance in European politics.

Mutual Pact Needed

It is admitted here that the Trianon Treaty imposed injustices on Hungary, but it is insisted that the only way this can be remedied and a lasting peace established is for the two countries directly concerned to reach a mutually satisfactory compromise themselves—as Rumania and Bulgaria did over Southern Dobrudja.

Meanwhile the temporary removal of Transylvania from the active list of East European problems leaves the Axis free to turn its attention to Greece where tension with Italy over the Albanian minority, though not vocal at the moment, shows no signs of diminishing.

Latest indications are that Germany is trying to induce Greece to let it act as "mediator"—a role in which Premier Mussolini has several times tried to appear as, for instance, when Germany was about to invade Poland just a year ago.

Guarantees to Greece?

It isn't quite clear what there is to mediate about, but the technique appears to be to try to persuade Gen. John Metaxas, the Premier, that his only hope of preventing an Italian invasion lies in accepting the "protection" of the Axis and that Germany will use its good offices to get Italy to moderate its demands.

No doubt is felt here that if General Metaxas agreed, the new frontiers of Greece would be "guaranteed," just as Rumania's were after yesterday's award. And it is regarded as equally certain that such guarantee would endure just as long as other Axis promises.

Though the final outcome of these maneuvers cannot be fore-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Intimate Message from Washington

Hawaiians Are Soon to Let the World Know Whether They'd Like to Be the United States' First and Only Island State

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

On Nov. 2, 1940, an extraordinary election is to be held on American soil and it has nothing to do with the third term, although like it, it will be without precedent in the political history of the country. On that day the people of Hawaii will vote in a plebiscite on the question of whether they wish the Islands to become a State.

This election itself will not settle the question nor will it be in any way binding upon either the Islands themselves or upon the Congress or the President of the United States. It will, however, give a clear indication of the Hawaiians' feelings on the matter and it seems certain that an affirmative vote—and there is almost universal agreement that a substantial majority of the voters favor statehood—will give the question of Hawaiian statehood far greater publicity and impetus than it has had heretofore.

If this vote should ultimately lead to Hawaii's admission into the Union as the forty-ninth State, and it is entirely possible that it will, it will be the first admission since Arizona in February, 1912.

If there is widespread agreement in the Islands upon the desirability of statehood, there is no such unanimity among those in the United States who have given the matter close and extensive attention. Strong arguments are produced both for and against the proposal and the points on both sides are so well taken that each has been checkmated for some time.

Some Reasons for Opposition

The reasons most frequently given against statehood are Army-Navy opposition to any change in the Islands' status; fear that the native-born but oriental citizens might hold a balance of political power and elect Governor, Senators, and Representatives to Congress of their own racial extraction; a feeling that the United States has now reached ideal, well-rounded proportions and that it would be foolish to include additional territory 2,000 miles across an ocean, and a belief that the Islands are now doing very well by themselves and might find statehood a change for the worse economically.

Although the Army and the Navy have never stated their position officially, officials have pointed out privately that the defense forces have much greater arbitrary power in a territory than in a State and that statehood might bring a host of political questions to vex those responsible for the defense of America's "Gibraltar of the Pacific."

The question of the large number of Japanese extraction in the Islands—they were estimated at around 40 per cent of the total population in 1938—also make the Army and Navy hesitate about approving the extension of rights which would automatically follow statehood.

Opponents of any change in Hawaiian status also point out that it would set a precedent for extension of statehood to regions not contiguous with the United States proper and that it might soon be a question of approving statehood for Alaska and Puerto Rico, against which, especially in the case of the latter, there are strong arguments.

The proponents of Hawaiian statehood counter these arguments with the contention that the population of Hawaii, whether Caucasian, Japanese, Chinese or native Hawaiian, is not only patriotic but is completely Americanized except for those actually born in Asia. They add this latter group is no longer reinforced by immigration and is rapidly disappearing.

Some Reasons for Statehood

The wealth and economic strength of the Islands are often cited as a proof of their progress and right to statehood. Thus on June 30, 1939, the gross assessed value of the Islands' real and personal property was given as $425,203,000, this being greater than that given for nine different States of the Union. As a market for continental United States products it ranked fifth among the world's territories, being preceded only by Great Britain, Canada, Japan and France.

Hawaiians also claim that there is no basis for any fear as to the racial issue in politics, no race having any more than one-third of the registered voters. It is pointed out that the Japanese, many of whom are Hawaiian-born Americans, do not vote as a racial bloc and that a rapidly declining birthrate may result in a gradual decline in the Japanese percentage of population, especially if there is a continued Caucasian immigration from the United States.

As a clinching argument, these proponents cite a report issued in 1935 by a sub-committee of the House Committee on territories after a careful survey of island conditions. This report "found the Territory of Hawaii to be a modern unit of the American Commonwealth, with a political, social and economic structure of the highest type."

At present, however, there seems to be very little pressure for Hawaiian statehood in any place but Hawaii itself and students of the question think it improbable that any action will be taken on making it the forty-ninth State within the near future unless some incident, perhaps the plebiscite, arouses the interest of the American people on the question. **Joseph G. Harrison**

The Week in Focus: Axis Dictates Rumanian Cession; Reich Blocks Soviets

Japan Outlines 'Total' Regime; Industrial Draft Stirs Debate

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rumania weeps, but Berlin and Rome congratulate themselves on checking further advances by Soviet Russia into the Balkans. That is the deeper meaning behind King Carol's retrocession to Hungary of northern Transylvania—half this rich area—under a virtual Axis ultimatum. German and Italian troops guarantee—and may occupy—Rumania's shrunken borders. Russia is the only remaining menace.

While European totalitarians thus shifted the smaller national pawns, Japan disclosed outlines of its new "total" regime.

Over the Americas spread a tightening defensive network. Britain implemented its offer of bases for the United States. Air facilities of Bermuda's Great Sound, 570 miles out in the Atlantic from Cape Hatteras, are immediately promised. Use of the Sound by naval units is expected to follow.

In Ottawa, the Canadian-United States Joint Defense Board held its first session, adjourning to Washington on Sept. 9.

Shattering more precedents, the Senate at Washington passed the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, 58-31. House members began final wrestlings with the draft. Defense moved ahead on a broad front.

In Europe, Britain came through an ordeal of fire—literally—as Nazi planes dropped drums of time-fused gasoline in the most spectacular aspect of round-the-clock bombing. The Battle of Britain, still in its "preliminary" stages, according to Berlin, became also the Battle of Berlin. Residents of the German capital felt R. A. F. retaliation for Nazi attacks on London.

'To Serve the Emperor'

Japan's adoption of a totalitarian government had been expected. Only the form remained in doubt, and is not yet fully outlined. Unlike Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, Japan discards so far a supreme personal chieftain such as Hitler or Mussolini. Instead, Emperor-worship is still further exalted.

Premier-Prince Konoye left no doubt about the driving intent and necessity that dictates more dictatorship in Dai Nippon. Representing the dominant military and imperialist forces, he called the war-weary Japanese people to a "total" effort.

Aims:

1. To extricate Japan from the deep mud of Chinese resistance.
2. To grapple more grimly with Japan's worsening economic conditions, mostly due to the invasion of China.
3. To "take an active part in establishment of a new world order."

Prince Konoye avoided the appearance of imitating Axis methods. He indicated the new order to Japan and the world through a speech before 26 political representatives of his "non-party" regime. Since the old parties have been disbanded, these 26 are charged with organizing a "total structure."

The Japanese Nation is to be regimented "vertically and horizontally" in order to "unite the total energies of the State and the people."

Japan's power, the Prince said, belongs to no single individual, and no single party, but to the Throne. The Japanese Throne today, as centuries ago, sits high and lifted up above mundane affairs. Observers therefore saw an astute military clique moving toward restoration of a virtual Shogunate. The Shoguns (political overlords) of old kept all actual power in their own hands, while the Emperor nominally ruled. The Emperor is still revered in Japan as a direct scion of the sun goddess Amaterasu. Pilgrims throng to her shrine on the Island of Ise.

Japan Curbs Christians

In two directions the new Nipponese nationalism finds Christianity irksome, and so seeks to limit or control it.

Non-Japanese influence, a normal accompaniment of Christianity's universal appeal, is opposed. Japanese representatives of 40 Christian sects conferred in Tokyo this week, seeking to implement the Government's desire for elimination of foreign influence. Even financial support from outside is to be cut off. American and other missions are affected. On Tuesday the Japanese press reported that the Salvation Army in Japan had been dissociated from its London headquarters.

The Bible, purely on doctrinal grounds, also displeases some of Japan's militarists and imperialists. Hardly had Christianity been accepted as an official religion in Japan a few months ago, along with Buddhism, when strictures began to be placed on teaching of the Bible. One Prefecture—Miyagi—completely eliminated the Bible from school curricula—even of mission schools. "Distant worship of the Emperor," and other means for exalting the "Nippon spirit," are specified for inclusion even in Christian schools.

Both China and the Japanese-sponsored regimes in occupied areas observed the 2,492nd anniversary of Confucius.

In Washington, Japanese Ambassador Horinouchi conferred with Undersecretary of State Welles. Mr. Horinouchi has been recalled, among scores of other Tokyo envoys, for either replacement or new instructions.

To Netherlands East Indies, Tokyo sends Commerce Minister Kobayashi instead of aggressive militarist Gen. Kuniaki Koiso. General Koiso had been outspoken in his expectation of friction with the United States over the Netherlands Indies.

Japan's open imperialism includes taking over French Indo-China. The Chinese Government at Chungking, despite severe damage from Japanese bombs, announced troops would be sent against any effort to invade Indo-China.

All British soldiers, except a few to see that equipment is shipped, this week had left China for duty elsewhere.

—Cargill, Minneapolis Tribune

Hands Across the River

—Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Temporary Alterations

—Hutton, Philadelphia Inquirer

Rich Man, Poor Man

Conscription of Industry?

A side issue in the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill took the center of the arena as Wendell L. Willkie turned his fire against the proposed power to take over factories in peace time.

Not that the Republican Presidential candidate refuses to consider governmental operation of key industries in case of emergency. But the Overton- Russell amendment, hurriedly attached by the Senate, provides that when the Secretary of the Navy or War is unable to reach an agreement with a private concern on defense construction, the President may condemn and acquire the plant.

This, Mr. Willkie says, is revolutionary. If the American people "want to socialize and sovietize" the system of free enterprise, "that is all right, but that is one of the fundamental issues of the campaign and I want to debate it," he told reporters at Rushville.

President Roosevelt refused to give debate. He pursues his campaign strategy of avoiding direct tilts with Mr. Willkie on the ground that the President has no time for politics. Mr. Willkie insists that a candidate standing for a third term is more than normally bound to make his stand plain on every public issue.

The Republican candidate faced a hard fact within his own party, for nine G. O. P. Senators approved the Overton-Russell amendment, while only eight disapproved.

The draft bill itself as passed by the Senate would affect some 12,000,000 men between the ages of 21 and 31. The House Military Affairs Committee reported out a version raising the bracket to 21-45. The industry-conscription proposal was omitted. Possible action by the House is forseen by the end of next week.

Prompt passage of the draft received indorsement by Mr. Willkie, following Mr. Roosevelt's plain speaking to Congress to the same end last week. In another vital field of defense, the Republican candidate favors immediate establishment of a separate Department of Aviation with Cabinet rank. Later, he prefers a unified Department of Defense, with subdivisions for a co-ordinated Army, Navy, and Air Force.

Debate over the pace of defense activity assumed national proportions. Figures differed widely on war planes ordered or delivered. Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary of the Navy Knox stated that 10,015 planes are under construction or on contract. Senator Byrd (D) of Virginia charged that only 343 combat planes had been ordered in the last 100 days. The National Defense Commission reported that orders had been placed for 6,747 Army and Navy planes, and blamed Congress for delaying appropriations.

The latest defense appropriation bill, increased to $5,153,628,277 in the Senate, went to conference after passing both Houses.

Financing Plant Expansion

The complicated $305,000,000 excess profits-amortization bill, designed to help defense industries finance plant expansion, passed the House on Thursday. Storm signals fly in the Senate.

President Roosevelt signed Tuesday the legislation authorizing him to call out 396,000 members of the National Guard and Army Reserves for a full year of active duty.

Returning from Ottawa, Mayor La Guardia said that the first session of the Canadian-United States Defense Board was "most satisfactory." Military members remained to inspect Canadian defenses in the northeast.

Southward to Cape Horn, chiefs of staff and one officer from each Republic of Latin America are invited to visit the United States in October. Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, issued the invitations in order to familiarize his colleagues with the growing North American military establishment.

Alien registration began of some 3,600,000 in the United States. Purpose: To keep a tight rein on "fifth columnists."

British Hard to Scare

Still outnumbered in the air, but doggedly working to catch up with the Axis, Britain this week endured dive-bombing Stukas by day and silent-gliding swarms by night in the skies pierced by tall searchlights.

Berlin resorted to another bagfull of tricks. Invading planes flew as low as six feet from the ground to escape anti-aircraft fire. Others approached at 20,000 feet in the dark, cut their motors and sloped noiselessly toward their targets. Still others came in V-shaped waves spreading flame beneath them with numerous incendiary devices.

An obvious aim was to keep Britishers awake all night, but about half of Metropolitan London's population soon decided to go to bed, and did. The British are hard to scare.

Still Allies

Although the French Government at Vichy moves steadily away from even sympathy for Britain, individual Frenchmen and French Colonies continue to serve the Allies.

Chad and the French Congo, constituting French Equatorial Africa, as well as the Cameroons, this week added strategic territories to the support of General Charles de Gaulle, Leader of a French Government repudiated at home, he now can draw on a rich region of 1,000,000 square miles with nearly 3,500,000 inhabitants. In the struggle for Africa, this central region may well prove decisive.

Vichy accused Britain of fomenting rebellions in French Colonies.

The French press quickly began anti-Jewish agitation soon after the Cabinet annulled a law of the former Republic which forbade newspaper attacks on any person because of his religious beliefs.

American Olympics

Whether the Olympic Games, scheduled for this year in Finland, are revived or not within forseeable time, the Americas intend to meet in manly competition. At Buenos Aires, sports officials from various Western Hemisphere nations approved the idea of holding Pan-American Games every four years. By starting in 1942, the Games would alternate with the world Olympiads.

To Canal in Six Hours

The Panama Canal by the stratosphere route was brought within a daily round trip schedule early this week. One of the new Pan American Airways land planes flew from Miami to Cristobal in 6 hours, 12 minutes, and returned in 6 hours flat the same day. Regular service starts Sept. 1, cutting two days from the trip to Buenos Aires.

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Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Signed legislation authorizing him to call out National Guard and Army reserves for 12 months of active duty. Signed a measure permitting him to appoint an unlimited number of naval aviation reserve officers to active commissions.

Signed amendment to Neutrality Act giving authority to American vessels to enter war zone to bring evacuee children to the United States.

Asked Congress for an additional $53,000,000 to expand the Office of Education program for vocational training in courses essential to defense. Approved U. S. Housing Authority loans for $9,232,000 for construction of defense housing.

Accepted the resignations of Daniel J. Tobin, an administrative assistant, Harry L. Hopkins as Secretary of Commerce.

Left for Hyde Park.

Senate—Passed, 58-31, the Compulsory Service Bill, after adopting the Lodge amendment to limit conscription to 900,000 men while the U. S. is at peace. The Overton-Russell amendment to take over private plants refusing to co-operate in the defense program and the Adams amendment limiting to eight per cent the net profits on Army ordnance contracts and defeating proposals to defer compulsory training until Congress declares war or affirms a threat of invasion and to substitute a voluntary training corps system.

Passed and returned to the House the $5,153,628,277 supplemental defense appropriation bill. Completed Congressional action on the bill to increase the number of midshipmen at Annapolis.

House:—Passed the Excess Profits bill; bill increasing the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy; adopted the conference report on the $163,500,000 Federal Road Bill; passed a bill appropriating $592,719.21 to compensate Lester Barlow for infringement by the United States of a patent involving bombs; agreed to a conference report on a bill to build a bridge across the Straits of Mackinac. Passed the $5,133,628,277 supplemental defense bill and sent it to conference; passed bill increasing the strength of reserve officers training corps to 7,200.

Departments—Secretary of War Stimson appointed Benedict Crowell as special consultant on defense. The War Department has concluded an agreement with Wright Aeronautical Corporation for the manufacture of 20,000 airplane engines.

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Canada Seeks to Guard Labor Standards in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 31—Canada is beginning to face a problem which has become basic in Britain and apparently will enter largely into the American election campaign—how to maintain the wage and living standards of its workers under the stress of national mobilization and armament.

Already, according to Socialist members of Parliament, these standards are breaking down as industry attempts to speed up production. Angus MacInnis, a leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, told the House of Commons that in the West hours of work regulations were "being violated right and left and the Government seems both deaf and blind to those violations."

This brought from the Federal Government an important statement of wartime policy, closely paralleling the policy laid down in the United States by President Roosevelt. Norman A. McLarty, Minister of Labor, in a little noted passage, said: "As regards the problems of hours of labor, I agree that while men are unemployed, it is inadvisable to increase to an unreasonable extent the hours of labor of those who are in employment. Circumstances and occasions may render necessary some increase of hours, but until every man in Canada is employed, it is sound and definite policy not to lengthen hours of labor, provided we can arrange increased shifts."

Standards Set

That put on record the Government's opposition to the undermining of the working people's living standards. It follows the proclamation of a set of "principles" to guide employers and workers alike during the emergency of war. The effect of these principles was virtually to "freeze" the existing wage and hour standard of industry and certainly to prevent any change in it except by negotiation and agreement. The Government has not exercised them, but it has sufficient powers to prevent industrial disputes leading to any stoppage of work and if serious trouble threatened undoubtedly these powers would be invoked. Up to now nothing of the sort has occurred.

The Government has interfered in the problem indirectly, however, by its control of prices. Here it has not been necessary often to fix prices, but the existence of a Board which can do so at any moment, and the threat of grave penalties against anyone raising prices without justification, have served to keep the price level even. In a few cases, notably bread, prices have been fixed to protect the position of the consumer.

Employment Needs

Mr. McLarty's statement must be read in the light of unemployment conditions. So long as there are idle men, he said, it should not be necessary to increase generally the labor of those already at work. Where more output is needed, more men can be employed.

How far Canada is from that saturation point nobody knows exactly. Certainly it is much closer to full employment than at any time since 1929. Mr. McLarty says that a survey of Canadian cities, where 60 per cent of the unemployment problem is concentrated, indicated in August a decline of 34.6 per cent since spring in those in receipt of unemployment relief. The Labor Minister admitted, however, that relief figures do not present the full picture of unemployment, since many unemployed persons do not receive relief but are maintained otherwise.

Last Jobless Count

The last estimate of total unemployment, the House of Commons was informed, was made in May by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It calculated the total then at 305,000 persons. How much that estimated total has been reduced since is something which Canada does not know yet exactly.

It is realized, however, that the problem of putting all able-bodied men and unemployed women to work is not as large as it appears from the gross relief figures. Relief rolls throughout the Nation on careful examination are seen to contain a large number of persons incapable of work. The estimate of the Bureau of Statistics concerning the employable unemployed is the significant figure in judging the probable effects of the war industry boom.

An analysis prepared early this year indicated that in the cities of Canada only 125,407 fully employable persons were on relief. These workers, and the other jobless workers not on relief, are the core of the problem, since in the rural districts the people on relief are not unemployed in the ordinary sense. They have work to do on their farms and homesteads and the current bumper crop on the prairies will substantially increase agricultural employment.

Labor Situation

Canada is finding itself faced with the situation familiar in the other democratic countries—a shortage of highly skilled labor, and a surplus of unskilled workers. It is to correct this situation as rapidly as possible that the Government is proposing a system of industrial training for war industries.

Meanwhile, the charge that laws governing hours of work have been allowed to break down in the West is vigorously denied by the British Columbia Government, which has pioneered in this legislation. In essential war industries special permits have been granted occasionally to permit necessary overtime work, but the Government says it is allowing such operations only under individual permit. Violations of the law are not tolerated, and, by insisting on permits, the Government is maintaining the principle of its legislation for the future.

Wallace Declares 'Drifting' Is Over

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 31 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, told the Des Moines Economic Club that the "drifting days" of American industry are gone forever.

"Some feel we should just let things drift along as we used to in the days before the World War," he said in a luncheon address, "but those days are gone forever.

"We will never see them again and neither will our children. America must realize the real significance of a world-wide change and act accordingly."

Mr. Wallace said the "tremendous psychic force of a militaristically dominated Germany is a political fact that dominates all economic facts."

Proposal for New Rail Link To Coasts Pleases Americas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Of the economic results of the Havana Conference nothing appealed more to the South American imagination than the resolution relating to the construction of a transcontinental railway from Santos, Brazil, to Arica, Chile, passing through the greater part of Bolivia.

This was a Bolivian initiative, which received hearty and unanimous Pan American support. It is necessary to record, as mentioned in the resolution itself, that no continental railway in its entirety is to be constructed. Rather it is a question of filling gaps and building branch lines, to link up countries already supplied with local services covering their own interests.

Nor will it be the first transcontinental railway track in South America. There is the trans-Andean route between Valparaiso and Buenos Aires, temporarily disturbed by flood damage to the Mendoza, Argentina, section. There is a second route from three Pacific ports, Mollendo, Arica and Antofagasta, converging on La Paz, the Bolivia capital, whence it is possible to proceed by rail down through Argentina to Buenos Aires. Neither of these lines, however, has the economic or political significance implied by completion of the Arica-Santos route.

Outlet to Both Oceans

For inescapable topographical reasons, Bolivia requires outlets to both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. So far as the Pacific is concerned, it is well provided for. There are three rail routes to the coast: one through Peru to Mollendo and the other two through Chile to the ports of Arica and Antofagasta.

The most notorious defect in Bolivian communications affects the Atlantic. It is precisely this that will be remedied by the Pan American-sponsored construction. The new railway will open a gate for Bolivia to the Atlantic, not only bringing the United States and Europe nearer but also increasing exchange with South American neighbors.

As expressed in the Havana motion, the Arica-Santos Railway will produce economic exchange benefits not only for the countries through which it is routed but also to those adjacent of Peru, Ecuador and Colombia on the Pacific and Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay on the Atlantic. Furthermore, as also recognized at Havana, there is the strategical consideration. In case of war it becomes the compulsory means of communication, to avoid the difficulties and possible dangers of the long route around the Magellan Straits.

In Bolivia, this strategic value of the railway is especially emphasized in connection with the organization of continental security. The newspaper El Diario of La Paz declared it will insure joint defensive action by South American nations to repel aggression from either side of the ocean. Immediate thought, however, is given to its role in development of Eastern Bolivian produce, especially oil and rubber.

Arica Line the Shortest

Arica is given as the Pacific terminal because the railway from that port is the shortest of the three lines to La Paz. Taking the accepted route, then, it is 456 kilometers (10 hours) from Arica to La Paz. It represents a climb of 10,000 feet up the Andean slopes. Then there is the track to Oruro, the Bolivian mining center. The distance is 200 kilometers and the time six hours. From Oruro there is a drop of more than 3,000 feet to Cochabamba, another mining town. The trip takes 10 hours.

From Cochabamba the railway goes only as far as Vila-Vila, leaving a hiatus of 500 kilometers in the connection with Santa Cruz. From this town a railway will be built to Corumba on the Brazilian boundary, Brazil, by treaty with Bolivia last year, has made financial provision for this and the track is now under construction.

Between Corumba and the port of Santos there is a railway in operation requiring a two-day journey, but this time will be improved as the increased traffic of a transcontinental system calls for improved rolling stock.

There remains to be built therefore the Vila-Vila-Santa Cruz section, at a cost of $25,000,000. When this is completed, it is estimated that the journey from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz can be done in 36 hours. An aggregate of five days would be required for the complete trip between Arica and Santos.

Washington Sideglances

State Department is near German Embassy—in phone book—Sumners gets no quarter from Hobbs—President not in draft, but is drafted—Maximum's the word—Japanese have no war with Chinese food.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Diplomats, Beware: If diplomats aren't careful when they dial the State Department number District 4510—they're apt to get District 4500. That's the German Embassy.

No Menagerie: Douglas Chandor, the British artist who recently completed a portrait of the President's mother, recalled the other day the difficulty he had getting by White House guards a few years ago when he was "doing" the President.

"What have you got there?" demanded a guard pointing to a large package under Mr. Chandor's arm.

"Why that," said the artist, "is my easel."

"Well, you can't bring any animals in here," came the reply.

Safekeeping: Representative Sam Hobbs of Alabama was ribbing his colleague Judge Hatton W. Sumners of Texas about his thriftiness the other day in the House:

"When Judge Sumners went home after his first session 26 years ago, the panhandler who took his bags said: 'Howd'y, Mr. Hatton. We sho is proud to have you back home. You ain't got a quarter, is you?'

"The Gentleman from Texas, very much flattered, immediately started to fish around in his pockets. The search continued till every pocket had been explored.

" 'I declare, Jim,' said the Judge, 'I did have a quarter, but I cannot find it now.'

"Jim replied: 'Mr. Hatton, please look again, 'cause if you had it, you still got it.' "

Already Taken: The Senate was discussing an amendment to the conscription bill exempting certain high Government officials.

Up spoke Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut: "I notice that it omits mentioning the President, commencing only with the Vice-President. Is that because the President has already been drafted?"

"Exact Facts": WPA employees may suffer because of a slight mistake that Howard C. Hunter, acting WPA Commissioner, made in replying to Wendell Willkie's intimation that WPA rolls are being padded prior to the election.

"The exact facts," proclaimed Mr. Hunter, "are that WPA employment will be held to an average of 1,700,000 during September and during October, the month immediately preceding the election, maximum WPA employment will be 1,800,000." Instead of "maximum," Mr. Hunter meant "average."

"But he's said it," commented a WPA press attache. "I guess we'll have to stick to it."

Hands Across the Table: Attaches of the Chinese Embassy who frequently eat at a Chinese restaurant near the Union Station are continually being embarrassed by running into people from the Japanese Embassy there.

Seems that the Japanese like the Chinese food better than anything else offered by Washington restaurants, so why should they let a little thing like a war back home stand in the way?

Future of United States in Hands of Public

Roll call of industries and resources shows vast opportunity for growth —War stresses need.

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the twenty-seventh and last article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON—Now that our swing about the circle has ended and we must conclude our little visit with the people, let us take one last fleeting glance and imagine ourselves watching America's prodigious drama, as we might observe a play on a stage.

We might begin with the setting. First, let us look at our waters; the seas that embrace our land, the rivers that refresh it, the myriad lakes that adorn it. Let us hear America's aqueous choir.

The greatest of all the earth's lake systems serves us on the north, matched by a Gulf on the south, whose importance in the water economy of our planet has no peer. A restless ocean rolls its exuberant tides over the 3,000 miles of our Eastern Shore; the illimitable monarch of all oceans posts its serene, pacific waves along the 2,000 miles of our Western Coast, and a portal such as never adorned an Emperor's palace opens the way between them.

This rim of water would reach half way round the Earth. Through it Portland, Oregon, is joined to Portland, Maine; San Diego sets its fruit on Boston's table; Maine feasts on Seattle's fish; Duluth pours its iron stew into Erie caldrons; and San Francisco provides New York with prunes.

Our inland waters are even more useful and friendly than those surrounding us. Our Nation is bound together by rivers. They are intimate as a perennial garden or paternal oak. To come upon them is like reaching home, or welcoming a loved guest or sitting at a fireplace. The broad, deep Hudson; voluminous, high-walled Columbia; bounteous Mississippi holding half our land in its arms; Colorado carving millennial spectacles that show new splendors every new morning; Sacramento watering a paradise; the Rio Grande marching unchecked through a desert; the Potomac throbbing with an ocean—these and a thousand others are as crystal threads on which our homes are strung.

On this sun-filled day of August, we see almost two score million houses beside them, with lawns, rose bushes and apple trees; streets elm-arched as cathedrals; verdant vines covering old cloisters; spacious barns, lush meadows, fat herds; irrigation ditches turning sand into strawberries; log flows as ponderous as glaciers, entering mills that squeeze them to pulp.

Corn a-Weaving

Rivers brush over our land as curls over the face of a loved one.

And winds are their constant companions. It is too late to see those winds play upon our seas of golden wheat, for most fields have already been harvested. But we can see whole valleys of tall green corn a-weaving; watch all Iowa rising and falling; hear Missouri and Kansas a-rustling; watch Wisconsin's maize forests mellowing. The winds rock Ohio's late hollyhocks, set Colorado's aspens a-quiver; make moss swing on the live oaks of Dixie; cool California's sun-wreathed poinsettias; bring respite to the torrid Imperial Valley.

Most of all, the winds set our forests in motion, weaving and waving and soughing. California's Redwoods pass their song to Oregon's spruces; Oregon gives it to Washington's pines, whence it is carried over Idaho's gorges; leaps Montana's and Dakotas' prairies; is renewed in Minnesota's dark forests; races to Maine's tree-covered hills; dances down the long, shaded trails of Appalachia, and reverberates in the irrepressible woods of the Southland. In spite of all the exploitation, neglect, and destruction, much of America is still covered with forests and one need not be a favorite of the Muses to hear a sylvan symphony each morning.

Such as the setting of America's drama. Now let us look at the actors. This is no local play; no small, family drama; no "little theater" maintained by some art-loving patron. It is a world stage; humanity itself is the cast.

No Abraham is the sire of our Nation; nor did we spring from Remus or Romulus. No Attila brought us here as his hordes. No Maria Theresa made us guards of imperial conquests. We came from the womb of the World, as the children of all of the ages, led by the prophets and seers, preparing a new play on a new stage, improving on all generations. Our nation is mankind's dream realized, in a land of green pastures that flourish beside living waters.

See the actors now take their places, watch our Nation as it comes into being. All lands of the World send their boldest. The men, hating dungeons, are marching; the banners of freedom are waving; the torches of justice are flashing.

Here come rebels from force-subdued Ireland; revolutionists from despot-ruled Russia; Britons from a rite-ridden kingdom; God-seeking Huguenots from France; self-governing Dutchmen from Holland; Democracy-extolling Germans from the lands of hard-booted kaisers; Slavs who have known nothing but slavery; Italian victims of cruel-hearted aliens; Jews bowed beneath yokes of the ages—here they come out of "Old Country" cabins, daring steerage and hunger and oceans, to America's forests and prairies, then over mountains and deserts and canyons, to take homesteads, dig mines, open factories, to make homes, form a people, found a government—of the people, by the people, for the people. Those are our actors!

Now watch them in action. Watch them play the American drama.

A Drama of Toil

Forty million go to their daily work. Nearly as many stay at home with their domestic tasks. Many others are searching for subsistence. The rest go forth to play; to revel in cool streams, lounge beneath shady rees, race over smooth white roads.

See the roles of a Nation at work, humanity's drama of toil. Some men farm, but now one can raise food for eight others. Wheels pull the plows through the soil and wheels turn wheat into bread. Most other tasks have become equally easy. A few men drive steel straws into oil lakes and enough light gushes forth for the world; enough power to drive all mankind's wheels. A million men go deep into the earth to bring out iron, coal, and zinc. Theirs is the hardest role in our play.

An equal number direct arrow-shaped trains over lanes of glistening rails. Others aid flame-textured autos to leap into lines from clean factories that are never exhausted. A throng of hard, rugged truckmen cart pyramids of goods through deserts and wild mountain gorges.

The largest group of all stand at machines as complicated as torrid jungles and as swift as lightning strokes to make our stockings, clothes, and adornments. They toil the hardest for the least reward of all who tend wheels above ground.

Many prepare our meat and our vegetables; others stew trees into paper, as their brothers brew rocks into rails. A number carve stone, more bake mud into bricks, many grind clods into building powder, that masters may raise us fine houses.

These brewers and hewers and stewers, these knitters and grinders and diggers live in cities, congregate around factories, swarm about marketplaces. Among them press silver-tongued lawyers, to resolve quarrels or exploit their weaknesses. Into their midst come teachers and preachers to show paths out of confusion and reveal Light in the darkness.

All these are America's actors, upon America's unrivalled stage, playing out the great epic drama, for which all the ages have waited.

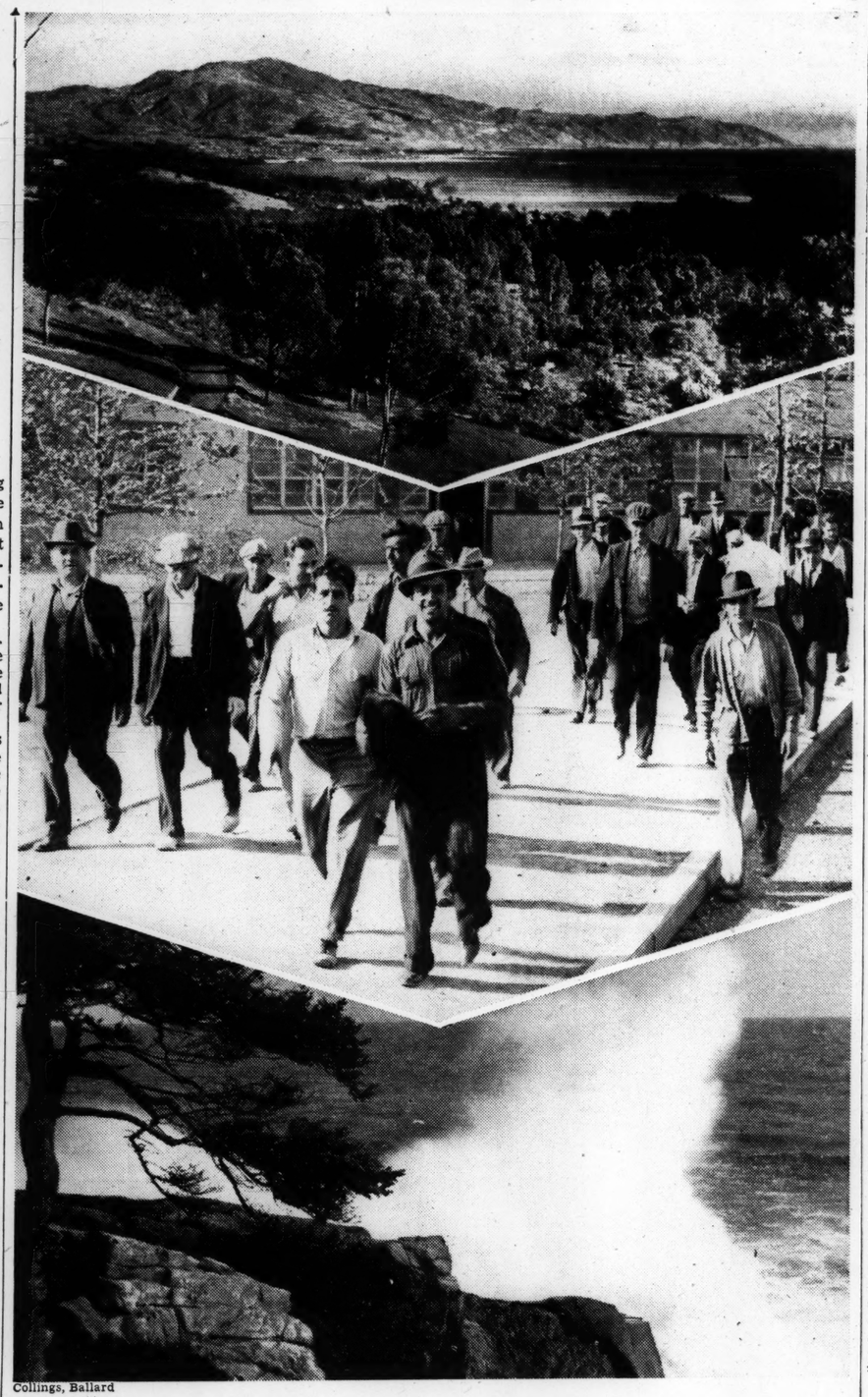
Never have factories been made so marvelously good. Never were men of power so neighborly as some of ours. Never have so many workers made so many good things with such ease; never have such a number of toilers lived so well and attained so much authority. At no time has such a multitude of people dwelt on so good and beautiful a land. A dream almost came true.

That is the scene, which our last glance shows us on this August day. America moves across history's stage, leading the procession which all the seers have prayed might take humanity to a good place.

Now as storms rage over the earth, as the world's very moorings seem slipping and the foundation of life seems to quake, can our Nation, carrying humanity's last bright flag of hope, falter? That depends on you and on me.

We are the actors.

We are America.



Collings, Ballard

In the Land of Freedom and Opportunity

Typical scenes in the United States, nation at peace in war-harassed world. A view in the West is at top—Carpenteria and Mt. Rincon form the background; several hundred miles of motor ways entice visitors to this and similar environs of Santa Barbara, Calif. Center, workers leaving landplane hangar, New York Municipal Airport, North Beach. At bottom is a view from Mt. Desert Island, Maine.

Civil Service Reform Bill Depends on House Action

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—A big civil service reform bill, carrying the pleasantest kind of political bait for the Democrats, is likely to pass Congress before it adjourns. This is the Ramspeck bill which, having already passed the House, will be pressed for passage in the Senate before Congress quits, it is just learned.

The Ramspeck bill is advocated by reformers of various parties and by a group of national civil service leagues and good government associations. It happens, however, that in addition to representing a genuine and impressive gain to the rolls of civil service, it would also safeguard the jobs of a good many "deserving Democrats," just before the uncertainties of a presidential election. Thus with the double motive of pushing civil service and protecting the party faithful at the same time the bill is popular, and Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, junior Democratic member of the Civil Service Committee, is understood to be ready to offer it at the first advantageous opportunity.

The Ramspeck bill has been called the biggest federal employee reform legislation in history, and by many standards it deserves that name. It gives the President authority to blanket under civil service, with appropriate noncompetitive examinations, an army of tens of thousands of Government workers whose jobs have been—down to the present—specifically placed on the political pie counter by Congress.

May Affect 125,000 Jobs

Jobs which heretofore have been exempted from civil service by the act of Congress creating the agency or bureau in which they are a part would, with one sweeping bill, all be given to the President to bring once and for all, under civil service. There are still 275,000 federal jobs not under civil service, but many of them are petiy and part-time. President Roosevelt migh blanket in 125,000 of them under this bill.

The immediate advantage of this to the Democratic Party is obvious. Many of these political jobs are now held by Democrats. Putting them under civil service would safeguard the present office holders. But the nation would gain, too. For henceforth the positions would be out of politics for keeps. Of course a succeeding Congress might undo the work of the outgoing body. But the experience of 50 years of slow but steady civil service advance has shown practically no instance in which jobs once taken out of politics have been put back again. It is a one way road to reform.

Reformers have been sorry that the slope of the track wasn't a little steeper, but they have rejoiced that once a victory was won it stayed won. That is why they are doing everything they can to get Senate action on the Ramspeck bill before Congress quits, even if it gives some temporary Democratic advantage in order to profit from the fact that the House has already approved the measure. If the Senate doesn't follow up the House action now, it will all have to start all over again in the next Congress.

Passage Seems Assured

Unless unexpected opposition crops up, passage of the Ramspeck bill in the Senate looks sure. It was unanimously approved by an apathetic Senate Civil Service Committee, which tried unsuccessfully again and again, under Senator William J. Bulow (D), of South Dakota, to get a quorum, until Senator Mead finally stepped in and secured the number. The Senate usually follows a unanimous committee recommendation in such a matter.

Senator Mead intends to offer from the committee floor an amendment giving some 9,000 temporary census employees a permanent civil service status. Although these employees are under civil service they are hired temporarily and when their jobs lapse they cannot transfer to other civil service jobs. Senator Mead's move would keep them on the civil service roll and make them eligible for transfer to other civil service jobs.

Most of Congress has been beseeched to help out the census workers, and this will be just a bit more bait to push through the big Ramspeck bill. Chairman Bulow has said that he will accept the Mead amendment. Chief difficulty to the bill as a whole is to get time in the last-minute rush of defense measures, and to thwart emasculating amendments which would favor some particular group of workers at the expense of the reform element in the bill as a whole.

The national defense program brought pledges of support last May from both American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations leadership but military conscription evoked opposition.

Organized labor's first and loudest demand when the defense program started to unfold was for the retention of social legislation and wage standards.

As a step toward protecting labor standards, Sidney Hillman, a C. I. O. Vice-President named to the Defense Commission, enlisted the co-operation of a group of A. F. of L. and C. I. O. union heads and set up a labor advisory committee through which the rival organizations could co-operate on common problems for the first time since the 1935 split.

Plan Board Seeks to Fit Chicago to Future Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Although the exciting old days of boom growth appear to be over for Chicago to judge by recent census figures, city planning here is taking a new spurt of activity. Chicago is planning not for a bigger city but for a better one.

Its famous Burnham plan of three decades ago largely fulfilled, this city has done very little new planning in recent years. Moreover, like most cities, Chicago found it easy to cut down its planning budget when the depression reduced its income. But now there's a changed atmosphere in the office of the Chicago Plan Commission.

Staff members who, because of lack of funds to do things in the lean '30s, grew discouraged, are busy at work again, and happy. They are working on a new plan to make over the old town on a pattern more in keeping with the current custom of rushing about on swift-moving wheels, better suited to the needs of the people. Ultimately they intend to bring out a master plan in the form of a series of maps recommending locations for superhighways, public buildings, parks, utilities and the like.

Land Use Survey

They will be able to do this because the Government is providing them with some 2,000 Work Projects Administration workers to make the first land use survey of the city, and the city has given them $100,000 for the year's expenses, the largest budget it has ever had. The land use survey, to be completed and tabulated by the middle of next year, is expected to furnish a wealth of data on the basis of which planners can make sound calculations for the future.

The staff also has a new set of "bosses." The old Plan Commission, unable to put through any important projects during the depression years, appeared to lose the confidence of the people. The body was criticized as being too large for effective work. So the City Council set up a new smaller commission of 26 members and appointed as the 16 lay members persons with no previous experience on the Board. If new blood was needed, the Commission got it in full measure.

This new Commission is holding frequent meetings and is giving serious study to the current planning needs of the city. One of the first things it did was to ask its Chief Engineer, Hugh E. Young, a man with 20 years' experience in the office, what it ought to do. Mr. Young came back with a list of recommendations, chief among them being requests for the making of a series of maps to serve as the basis of planning work. The group of maps will chart projects already approved but deferred for lack of funds; the other will visualize the findings of the land use survey. Then will come the making of the master map, which, when completed, will be virtually the new Chicago Plan. This last map, Mr. Young would not have officially adopted. It should remain plastic, he said, so that it could be revised whenever changed conditions call for revision.

Transportation Plan

Listing specific propects to be undertaken, Mr. Young placed street widening and the construction of superhighways first, and the Commission accepted his recommendations. Chicago, Mr. Young believes, needs to be made over to fit the automobile age. Whatever you think about the trend toward decentralization, you cannot alter the fact that great numbers of poeple now travel back and forth daily in swift-moving automobiles, he says. So the thing to do, he insists—and he says most planners are of the same opinion—is to redesign the city to channel fast traffic in a few well-located superhighways, leaving large neighborhoods as if walled-in by these wide thoroughfares, but free within their boundaries from heavy traffic.

Such superhighways would obviate the need for widening of secondary streets, Mr. Young maintains, and would localize and therefore minimize the traffic hazard.

Inside these areas delimited by the fast highways—superblocks, he calls them—the city should develop complete communities with parks, schools, and other needed facilities. The superblock, he suggests, would be about a quarter section in size, and the half-section lines could serve as its boundaries.

Street Widening

A number of specific improvements already approved by the former Plan Commission and other official agencies, should be given new support, Mr. Young advised in his report. First he placed the construction of a superhighway from the Loop to the West Side, to relieve the congested thoroughfares which now carry traffic in this direction. This is the Congress Street widening project, a feature of the original Chicago plan. Next he listed the linking of Wacker Drive with the Outer Drive by construction of a double-deck street from Michigan Avenue to the lake. Third he put the proposed State Street widening, which would take vehicles from the chief retail street to Chicago Avenue on the North Side. A number of other improvements are on this list.

Labor Day Finds Fewer Idle

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Labor's traditional holiday Monday will find workers attuned to conditions brought about by the war in Europe, prospective military conscription, and expanding employment in defense industries.

Government and labor experts, weighing the effect of the war on America's wage earners, listed marked increases in employment and pay rolls as among the major developments of the year.

The Labor Department reported that a million more workers were employed than a year ago and that factory pay rolls, reflecting in many cases new business created by armament orders, had increased $22,000,000 a week.

Since last Labor Day, the cost of living for wage earners increased 2 per cent, but the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that in the same period the average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries had climbed 6.4 per cent.

Labor leaders declared that the year of war abroad and the defense program at home had little effect on organized labor's long-range plans.

Both labor and Government quarters reported, however, that concentration on defense had been accompanied by a tightening of the lid on industrial disputs which might interrupt production. Government agencies, operating through the Labor Department and the Defense Commission, enlisted aid of union leaders to reduce industrial disputes. Strikes and threatened strikes in vital industries in recent months prompted mediation agencies to use extraordinary efforts to obtain agreements.

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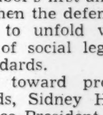
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British Strength Halts Peril of Invasion

Continued from Page 1

pared with what it was in the closing days of June.

Then France lay prostrate, having signed an armistice leaving the Germans in possession of all the northern half of France and the entire Atlantic coast.

With strategic advantage of air and naval bases thus obtained by the Nazis, and with the help of the French fleet which it seemed might at any moment fall into the hands of the German conquerors, the fate of Britain seemed sealed.

British military experts now admit that had the Nazis flung themselves upon this island at that time the ability of England to resist was more than problematical.

One has only to recall Prime Minister Churchill's speech at the time in which he envisaged withdrawal to Canada and continuance of the struggle there, to realize how desperate the situation was.

Marked Change in Opinion

This writer had occasion to consult a great many of the leading neutral trained observers in Britain that black last week in June and all but two concurred in the pessimistic view that it was all up with England.

Questioning the same group of observers during the past week I found a complete change. With the exception of one or two, there was general optimism about the outlook of Britain and the consensus was that invasion now was unlikely even to be attempted by the Germans and virtually certain to fail if it were attempted.

What has caused this radically altered outlook? What was the turning point in the first year's fighting, which has so changed the strategic situation that even those American military experts who were most pessimistic a couple of months ago now give Britain a 50-50 chance—a proportion which puzzles and amuses the British themselves in their attitude of complete confidence in ultimate victory?

Withdrawal From Dunkirk

One thing was the successful evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk. Another was the sinking and disarming of the French fleet by the British Navy.

"If ever a force was trapped and doomed it was the British force at Dunkirk," declared Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa at the time. "The German High Command concentrated the bulk of its vast bombing air force in an effort to achieve this crowning victory. . . . but the combined action of the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force succeeded in saving the entire force and the major part of the associated French Army as well."

Dunkirk, however, was not a British victory. It was a victory for German motorized units. It was a catastrophic loss for Britain because tanks, armored cars, and artillery which had to be abandoned constituted almost the only first line military equipment which Britain possessed at that moment in anything like effective quantities.

The same may be said of the war as a whole during this first year. There is a tendency in Britain to regard the outcome of the first year of the war as a British victory. Well may it be said "The British people never know when they're beaten," and it is next to impossible to beat a people who never know when they're beaten.

Severe Setback in Poland

The whole course of the war during this first year has actually been for Britain one defeat or retreat after another. The inability to assist Poland or prevent its being overrun so swiftly by Germany cannot be considered other than a British setback.

Failure of the campaign in Norway was emphatically a British defeat. The swift downfall of the Netherlands and Belgium was both literally and figuratively a British defeat and retreat, because the Allied General Staff—it can now be stated—had enthusiastic hopes of being able not only to stem any attempted German invasion of the Netherlands but actually to reverse it and take the offensive against the Reich through these countries.

The defeat and collapse of France was finally the greatest defeat of all for Britain. Britain not only lost its chief ally. It lost at the same time the prospect of fighting the war on French rather than British soil, and it lost the incalculable strategic advantage of having a friendly or neutral territory along the narrow English Channel.

Furthermore it lost the use of French naval bases in the Mediterranean and suffered a drastic naval setback as a result of the consequent overturn of the balance of naval strategy there and in the Near East upon Italy's entry into the war.

Yet despite all this, it would be difficult to find a single British citizen who would even believe, much less admit, that the first year of the war has ended to Britain's disadvantage.

A Brilliant Achievement

This is where the other aspect of Dunkirk comes in. For if Dunkirk was a strategic disaster, it was nonetheless a great British achievement. More than 200,000 British troops who seemed certain to be cut off and annihilated or taken prisoner were successfully evacuated with remarkably small losses. This was done by one of the greatest and most heroic instances of typical British improvisation that the world has ever witnessed.

Hundreds of small boats, barges, pleasure craft and tugs rallied swiftly and secretly and brought back not only virtually the British force, but more than 100,000 French troops as well.

This was made possible partly by the courage of all those who took part, partly by the British Navy's mastery of the seas, and partly by the achievement of the Air force in establishing local air supremacy over the Dunkirk area.

Today, while the British have been obliged to withdraw completely from the Continent, leaving it in the hands of the Germans, the British Navy still commands the seas. And, most significant of all, the British Air Force, which was outnumbered and finally overwhelmed in France, has at last established local superiority in the air over Britain.

Thus Britain emerges from the long series of Allied disasters with which the first year is strewn heartened by the achievements of the Air Force in first phase of the battle for Britain and convinced that it is coming out on top.

One of the most remarkable sidelights on the war so far is the way the average British man or woman took the collapse of France. It is not exaggerating to say that the average Englishman, far from gloomily concluding that Britain is now isolated and deprived of invaluable helpers, on the contrary, heaved a sigh of relief and said with satisfaction: "At last we are fighting alone."

The British people as a whole undoubtedly entered this war with a firm faith that whatever any other countries might be fighting for, they themselves were fighting for right and democracy against evil, and that therefore "they that are with us are more than they that be with them," as the Air Minister, Sir Archibald Sinclair, openly declared in a recent radiocast.

Upheld by Firm Faith

Today the British people feel even more emphatically that this fact and this faith have upheld them through the long dark year as the Nazi blackout spread inexorably over the Continent; that it extricated the B. E. F. from the trap at Dunkirk; that it has now given them the glorious privilege of standing alone in the fight for freedom.

This courage has unquestionably begun to turn the tide. And this turn of the tide came, partly at Dunkirk, but even more on that historic third of July when the British Navy immobilized or sank the main units of the French fleet to prevent its falling into the hands of Germany.

It is likely that the verdict of history will have much to say of this amazing paradox that in order to win the war Britain was forced to strike its most decisive blow of the first year of conflict, not at its enemy, but at its defeated friend and ally, France.

Safety on Seas First

The resurgence in Britain certainly dates from that day. It is instinctive of an Englishman to feel that he must be safe on the seas: once this is assured he knows no fear on the land.

After that the Briton felt he could get on with his job. That's what was done. It was done in arms plants. It was done in airplane factories. It was done on farms. It was done in shipyards. It was done in towns, villages, and the countryside.

This Is Telling Them Something

London News Agency

Two Keen Anglers in Britain

At first glance you might think these were just stickle-back chasers from the primary grade in the school of angling. But look again and you'll see they've graduated from the net class. They've left behind the excitements of chase under this slimy weed and over that. When tea-time meant a jar full of tiddlers. Now the rod and the line for them—and silence and thoughts. Squatted on an old tree trunk they want to listen a bit. Sounds of nature don't obtrude or need an answer—the bird-call from the willow, the gentle plop as a fish jumps out and disappears leaving only a stir in the weeds, a frog hopping from leaf to leaf on the water-lilies.

Why be brought back as like a shot from a pistol a voice from behind cracks out "caught anything yet?" So you see stroller on the tow-path what a plea lies behind those three short words. Mark well and pass on your way without query.

Nazi Bombers Reaching For London Center

By the Associated Press

German bombers which kept Londoners in air raid shelters until shortly before dawn today penetrated in low swoops unusually close to the heart of the city.

A Government communiqué this morning acknowledged "some" casualties in what it labeled "haphazard" dropping of high explosive and incendiary bombs, and also admitted damage to houses and buildings in residential districts.

It said a "considerable" number of planes took part in the attack.

For the first time observers in the streets and on housetops were able to follow the progress of pitched battles between Nazi Dorniers and Heinkels and British Spitfires and Hurricanes.

Where formerly fighting had been at such heights the planes were mere specks, this time thousands of watchers in the streets watched British fighters attack German bombers.

For London the 16 hours up to 3:50 a. m. set a record. During that time the city had four air raid alarms, three of them daylight attacks and the fourth lasting six hours and 39 minutes, starting at 9:11 last night. This was the second-longest alarm of the war, surpassed only by the Aug. 28-29 alarm of seven hours and 10 minutes.

Berlin had been attacked by two waves of British bombers in the pre-dawn hours, the German capital being kept under alarm for an hour and 37 minutes.

Outside London, Nazi warplanes were reported during the night over 16 provincial towns, following up daylight attacks in which the luftwaffe was estimated to have employed upward of 700 planes. The British Air Ministry reported the day and night raiders lost 62 aircraft, while 10 British pilots were saved of 19 planes destroyed.

This brought the August total of raiders downed to more than 1,000, the Government claimed.

Germany claimed 80 British planes downed and acknowledged loss of 21 Nazi craft.

Ships Seized

OTTAWA, Aug. 31 (AP)—Four French merchant ships, in Canadian harbors at the time of France's surrender, have been requisitioned and turned over to the Canadian Merchant marine, Naval Minister Angus Macdonald announced.

The ships are the St. Malo, 5,770 tons; the Maurienne, 3,259 tons; the Lisieux, 2,594 tons; and the Limoges, 2,256 tons. The Lisieux, formerly the Mumani, and the Limoges, formerly the Wallingford, had been obtained by France from the United States.

Mr. Macdonald said they would be added to 21,184 tons of Danish shipping taken over by Canada after the German invasion of Denmark.

Dominion Minister Lauds New Zealand Security Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—"A citizen of this Dominion can now say that, whatever misfortunes he may encounter, he is secure in a standard of living, for himself and his dependents, comparable to the wealth of the community," declared William E. Parry, Minister of Social Security, in an interview on the results of the far-reaching Social Security Act, now beginning the sixth month of payment of benefits.

"Such assistance," Mr. Parry went on, "is not given as a charity, but as an earned bounty from the State for their services in whatever capacity those services have been rendered.

"If the present Labor Government, in its five years of office, had not placed before Parliament any other piece of legislation, its sound understanding of the interests of the people would have been abundantly illustrated by this one act," he added.

Mr. Parry went on to say that the act was not regarded as a complete achievement. It was intended to lay the foundation work from which other developments might grow as the Dominion itself grew. He described the workings of the act as follows:

By mean of a separate fund from which benefits are payable, citizens can insure themselves against the economic hardships attending upon age, sickness, unemployment, widowhood and other difficulties.

The fund is based upon a universal tax of five per cent on all incomes and is supplemented by subsidies from the Consolidated Fund, raised by general taxation.

Needs Determine Payments

The basis of the Act, said Mr. Parry, is that citizens should contribute according to their means and receive payment according to their needs.

There is no relationship between the actual contribution itself and the benefit which may be collected by the citizen.

Apart from the superannuation benefits, the grants are generally assessed acccording to the particular circumstances of each individual.

Benefits, said Mr. Parry, were payable irrespective of the means of the applicant. A person qualifies for benefit upon reaching the age of 65 years, provided he has resided at least 10 years in the Dominion.

Having regard to the actuarial basis required, the benefit was being introduced by gradual stages, the first payment commencing on April 1, 1940. The initial amount of £10 would be increased by a further £2.10.0 for each subsequent year, until a maximum of £78 a year was reached.

To provide for men and women over the age of 60 years who had not sufficient means of support, there was the age benefit of £78 a year which was increased if the beneficiary had any dependents.

Minors were also provided for. Where there was one dependent child the benefit was £91 a year with a further £26 a year for each child in excess of the first. A further provision enabled widows without dependents to obtain assistance, the basic rate of which was £52 a year.

Prior to the Social Security act there was no real provision for the maintenance of orphans. A grant could now be made at a rate not exceeding £39 a year for an orphan whose last surviving parent was in New Zealand for three years prior to his or her death.

To cover a citizen's period of unemployment or sickness a benefit was provided at the rate of £52 a year for the beneficiary himself, plus £39 for the wife and a further £13 for each dependent child. Those were the maximum rates. They were affected by other income which the beneficiary might have. The sickness benefit had a relation to the actual loss of wages during the period of incapacity.

Emergency Benefit Expected

Assistance was also given for the maintenance and education of larger families. A family benefit of 4s. weekly for each child of a family in excess of two had been granted, provided the income from other sources did not exceed £5 a week. That benefit, Mr. Parry said, was not extended and would be available for each child in excess of the first.

Since there would necessarily be a number of deserving cases who for some reason would not qualify for these benefits, a new emergency benefit is effected. It is to be assessed at the discretion of the Social Security Commission. The actual rate and condition of payment are being determined by the particular circumstances of any applicant.

In addition to the monetary benefits, provision has also been made to give all persons ordinarily resident in the Dominion medical, hospital, and allied benefits. The administration of those benefits is placed with the Minister of Health. They include maternity benefits which comprise free hospital and domiciliary care, medical attention, and free or partially free private hospital services. Public hospitals are available free of charge to any in-patient. There is provision for the initial payment of fees in respect of services afforded in licensed private hospitals, while treatment in State-owned mental hospitals is also free. Arrangements are in progress for a free general practitioners' service and the supplying of medicines, drugs, materials, and appliances ordered by them, together with supplementary benefits deemed necessary to ensure the effective operation of the benefits.

James Will Help

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP) — James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President said yesterday he would "do anything" in the campaign that Democratic Chairman Edward J. Flynn wanted him to do, but that at the moment he had no plans to take an active part.

Australian Plane Production Rises

MELBOURNE, Victoria — The rapid progress of Australia in converting itself to a war economy and in establishing a thriving airplane-engine industry, as stressed by Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies in his radiocast of Aug. 28, is fully borne out by recent reports from the aircraft factories.

The Dominion recently passed the thousandth Australian-built Wirraway—a general purpose machine of short-range type—which has been turned out by the factory of the Commonwealth Aircraft Corporation at Port Melbourne for the service of the Royal Australian Air Force. The machine has been adapted in design to Australian requirements from the American NA33.

The Commonwealth Government has ordered 811 of these machines and their production is being so expedited that in January the annual output of the factory is expected to be 400 planes.

The factory of the C. A. C. which was first suggested in 1936, was planned to produce a machine a week. Production did not begin until April, 1938. With the Munich crisis of 1938 orders were given to double this output; and when war came fresh orders went forth to treble it, quadruple it—in short to turn out as many machines as was possible. The building of airframes has outstripped that of engines but engines are now coming from the shops to a whirlwind schedule. Except for magneto and propellor governor, the engine is entirely of Australian manufacture, though about 50 per cent of the raw material, most of it aluminum, has to be imported.

Trainers Built

In addition to the Wirraway, the C. A. C. has begun production of a medium trainer, a little brother of the Wirraway, a single-engined monoplane. The Warner Scarab engines in this machine are American. Jigs are being made for the construction of a new general reconnaissance twin-engined plane, which will be strong enough to be used as a dive-bomber, with a range much in excess of any machine yet in use by the Royal Australian Air Force. The twin-row Pratt and Whitney engines with which it will be equipped will be manufactured at a new factory the Commonwealth Government is establishing in Sydney.

The delivery of 20 Gipsy engines to the Government at the end of July marked the beginning of full-scale production of 40 of these engines a month by the factory of General Motors-Holdens, Ltd., at Port Melbourne. Five hundred of these engines have been ordered for use in the primary training aircraft which the De Havilland Company is manufacturing for the R. A. A. F. at Sydney.

This is a remarkable achievement, in view of the fact that General Motors-Holdens began with incomplete blue prints only a little over six months ago. Forty different manufacturers in Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide produced dies, jigs and fixtures for 500 different engine parts, and as certain manufacturing machinery was unobtainable in Australia a new manufacturing technique had to be devised. It is expected that the whole of the 500 engines ordered will be delivered within 12 months.

Shortages Filled

All these manufacturing enterprises are designed to make good to Australia the lack of aircraft for training and defense occasioned by the inability of the United Kingdom Government to fulfil promised deliveries.

Meanwhile, in regard to home defence generally, by March next Australia will have an army of 250,000, which is considered the minimum force necessary to repel an invader.

Already 130,000 men are in training or on full-time duty in Australia. They comprise 80,000 men of the Australian Imperial Force, raised for service overseas; 20,000 militiamen, mostly compulsory trainees; 20,000 militiamen called up for service for the duration of the war; and the rest permanent forces and garrison troops, these last-mentioned mostly veterans of the last war, guarding strategic points.

This force of 130,000 will be the foundation of the new army; and to it will be added 120,000 more men, comprising 76,000 more compulsory trainees, 30,000 volunteers between 25 and 45 — who, it is hoped, will be mainly men with previous militia experience and specialists—and 14,000 reservists.

The 76,000 compulsory trainees will be drawn from young men who reached the ages of 20, 22, 23 and 24 during the year ended June 30 last. Men in the 21-year age-group have already been called up and received their training. All these men undergo 70 days' continuous camp training. It will begin in August and it is expected to be completed in March, the men going into camp in such drafts as the camps can accommodate.

Concentration at Home

In order that attention may be concentrated on the raising and training of this home defense force, it has been decided to suspend recruiting for overseas service after a few more thousand men have been taken in, to bring the number of Australian Imperial Force men in camp in Australia to 80,000.

These men, together with tens of thousands overseas in Palestine and England, are enough to provide a full army corps. It is impossible at the moment to say when the A. I. F. men in Australia will be sent overseas, hence, while the plans for camp accommodation in Australia were based on the assumption that the total encamped in the Commonwealth would never exceed 40,000 at any one time, that strength today is doubled, severely taxing both camp accommodation and instructional staffs required for the militia and for compulsory trainees.

The response to the call for men for the A. I. F. has been creditable. Between mid-June and mid-July for instance, there were 41,500 enlistments, a number exceeding the highest enlistment for a corresponding period in the World War, when 36,500 men enlisted in July, 1915. Recruiting for the A. I. F. will be resumed in full vigor as soon as conditions permit.

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State Domination of Labor On Upswing in New France

By William Henry Chamberlin

Paris Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

On one of those last tragic, chaotic days in Bordeaux, temporary refuge of the French Government, on the eve of the conclusion of the armistice, I knocked on a door in the Bourse de Travail, the handsome headquarters of the trade unions of the city.

I was looking for the Ministry of Information, which was installed in this building.

But when the door was opened I realized that I had stumbled upon a conference of French labor leaders, among whom I recognized the bulky figure of Léon Jouhaux, President of the C. G. T. or General Federation of Labor, the chief French trade union organization.

All seemed plunged in the deepest gloom and I went off to search elsewhere for the Ministry of Information with a feeling that the French labor movement, in its previous form, could scarcely survive the fall of the Republic. News dispatches on the present status of French labor have been few and scanty; but it seems that M. Jouhaux has been obliged to resign his office in favor of a committee composed of four of his former assistants. At the same time the abolition of the C. G. T. and the introduction of some as yet not clearly defined form of totalitarian labor organization has been begun.

Three Successive Phases

During the last four years the French labor movement has experienced three phases: a heady aggressive upswing under the Front Populaire, a period of enforced discipline but little real unity in the pre-war and war months and, finally, the present era, when labor will apparently be fitted into some kind of corporative mold.

There is a tendency to make the Front Populaire the scapegoat for all France's present day ills. It has its faults to answer for; but, just as is the case with the Versailles Treaty, one cannot fairly judge the Front Populaire without consiedring the circumstances which called it into existence.

This coalition of Communists, Socialists and Radical Socialists (a party rather left of center, but considerably more moderate than the actual Socialists) which won a sweeping victory in the election of the Chamber of Deputies in 1936 was, on its political side, a reaction to an embryonic Fascist threat, represented by the Croix de Feu and other extremist nationalist groups.

On the social and economic side there are many similarities between the French Front Populaire regime and the American New Deal, when one makes a proper allowance for the differences in temperament and social and economic conditions between France and the United States. It came into power after a long period of deflation and depression. And the measures which M. Léon Blum and his associates tried to apply were not unlike some measures which have been sponsored in the course of the New Deal.

Purchasing Stimulus

There was an effort, for instance, to raise purchasing power by promoting increases of wages and salaries and to spread work by shortening working hours. French labor, which had been weakly organized before 1936, was given every facility to join trade unions of its own choosing. As a result the membership of the C. G. T. jumped from 1,350,000 to 5,000,000 in the course of a few months.

Immediately after the labor victory in the election there was a wave of sitdown stikes, accompanied by the occupation of factories, including the big Renault works in a suburb of Paris. Here again one may recall an American parallel: the sitdown strikes that were especially prevalent in the industrial centers of Michigan early in 1937.

These sitdown strikes were justified in radical labor circles as a measure of putting pressure on the employers and on the relatively conservative French Senate to accept the social program of the Popular Front. They engendered, however, a very bitter feeling among well-to-do clasess.

This element of class cleavage and division was aggravated because of the civil war which broke out in Spain and continued during the period of the Popular Front. French radicals and conservatives, in most cases, became strong partisans and identified their own cause respectively with that of the Republican Government and of Gen. Franicsco Franco.

Advances Obtained

Under the Popular Front French labor obtained the right of collective bargaining, a legal 40-hour week, the right to a vacation with pay and other social benefits. Many social reformers in all countries would regard these things as desirable in themselves. However, France embarked on a program of expensive advanced social reform just when Germany, governed on very different principles, was working overtime and turning out armaments at an ever more formidable rate.

A familiar economic criticism of M. Blum's "new deal" was that France, lacking the resources of the United States and more dependent on international trade, could not afford such luxuries of social and economic experimentation as America might indulge in with comparative impunity. There was also the political criticism that France at that time, of all others, could ill afford to be slack in keeping its powder dry. Yet labor troubles and administrative mismanagement for a time brought the French monthly output of airplanes below 40 a month.

The Popular Front gradually disintegrated during 1938 and the Radical Socialist leader, Edouard Daladier, who became Premier, shifted his base of Parliamentary support from the Left to the Center and the Right. The last flareup of labor extremism was a general strike in November, 1938, called as a protest against certain economy decrees which Premier Daladier had issued. It was a halfhearted affair and was suppressed with little difficulty.

Recovery in 1939

During the eight months of 1939 which elapsed before the beginning of the war France achieved a considerable measure of economic recovery by pursuing a policy of greater social conservatism and financial orthodoxy. The social gains of the Front Populaire period were not summarily annulled but the working week was extended to 45 hours and some of the more rigid and inconvenient provisions about overtime pay and compulsory closing of even small establishments two days in the week were modified or scrapped.

Labor during this period was fairly quiescent. It was stiffened, like other classes of the French people, by the imminent danger of war. When the war actually broke out a new element was introduced into the situation because the Communists, hitherto ardent advocates of war against Fascism, completely reversed their attitude after the conclusion of the pact between Joseph Stalin and Adolph Hitler.

The Communists, who were still quite influential among the workers, especially in the "red belt" of industrial suburbs around Paris, carried on systematic anti-war propaganda. The war imposed considerable hardships and sacrifices on the workers, as on other classes of the population. The working week in munitions factories was lengthened to 60, sometimes even to 72 hours. There was a levy of 40 per cent on all wages paid for overtime hours and the workers were liable to additional war taxes.

Workers Not Enthused

There were no strikes or riots; but in visiting French munitions factories I never sensed a very enthusiastic spirti among the workers. More than one Socialist trade union official told me that the Communists enjoyed considerable influence among the workers. The membership of the C. G. T. declined tremendously partly because of mobilization of many of its members, partly because of the indifference of those who remained in the factories.

The whole position of labor in France has, of course, been greatly changed by the collapse. The country has been cut in half by the German occupation and most of the important industrial regions, the textile mills of the northeast, the iron and steel industry of Loraine, the manufacturing plants in the neighborhood of Paris, are under direct German control. Difficulties with fuel and raw materials make the restoration of French industry to anything like its pre-war status a very slow and uncertain prospect.

One former prominent trade union leader, M. René Belin, has been appointed to high office under the Vichy regime as Minister of Production. But there seems to be every reason to expect that the old-fashioned type of French trade union organizer, equally suspicious of the employer and of the state, will be swept away and that the state will assume much broader powers as regards the regimentation of labor.

This is partly because of the general Fascist trend in France and partly because, under present conditions, only the Government, in many cases, will be able to provide work and a subsistence wage for the millions of potential unemployed, the workers in the munitions factories, for instance, and the demobilized soldiers. And it follows, moreover, a Nazi pattern which will pobably endure so long as the policies, even of unoccupied France, are "made in Germany."

His Majesty Greets His Allies

Wide World

King George Inspects Norwegian Sailors

The British monarch is shown here at an unnamed port in England as he reviewed a group of Norwegian seamen who have joined the British Navy to carry on the fight against Nazi Germany. The King also inspected other detachments of foreign sailors now fighting under the Union Jack.

New Powers Granted Quezon Make Him Filipino Dictator

By Walter Robb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—Today the Philippines find themselves a "totalitarian democracy," a political term with which they are encouragingly accommodated by a Yale-graduate lawyer, Jose P. Laurel. Mr. Laurel, the ranking alumnus of the University of the Philippines, is a member of the Philippine Supreme Court who reasonably expects the Chief Justiceship in coure of time. President Quezon himself describes the new arrangement as partyless government, but government by partisans would be more accurate still. In "partisan" there is the connotation of a weapon, and President Quezon's partisans are ready to whack any man down who dares stand in opposition.

The law, suggested by President Quezon, by which the Philippine Assembly has made him the country's dictator, even to encroachments, Mr. Laurel supposes, on the Bill-of-Rights is not among the laws that must be reviewed and approved by the American President at Washington.

The justification for this—at least the pretext—is the emergency the Philippines face on account of the war in Europe and its repercussions in the Far East where it is illustrated in the renewed belligerency of Japan. Mr. Laurel bases his description, "totalitarian democracy," in the premise that, while the Assembly abdicates its functions in large part and makes President Quezon's power far more than that of a king, yet the Assembly has not dissolved itself (its members still draw their high salaries), nor has President Quezon dissolved it.

Not Actually a Ruling

Mr. Laurel's intervention derives from no case at bar. It is gratuitous, an address to a university gathering. So the High Bench indicates its view of the legislation as the third branch of constitutional government. This discarded type of government was stipulated and defined by Congress; it is the one under which the Quezon Administration was popularly elected to carry on the public affairs of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

The Commonwealth, with a very formal Constitution, conspicuously exhibiting the Bill-of-Rights, was to have been a 10-year arrangement terminating in Philippine independence in. 1946, on Independence Day.

To totalitarianism there was one dissenting vote in the Assmebly, of 96 members. Juan S. Alano, a stout-minded Tagalog representing Zamboanga, voted no because the Constitution, he says, takes emergencies into consideration and all that could be really necessary would be some special and specific acts of the Assembly. But Mr. Alano is also a Quezon partisan, the novelty here being his independence as an Assemblyman. It is because he draws all men into his net by one means or another that President Quezon alludes to his new scheme of things as "partyless democracy"; he has ever been careful to see to it that parties, other than his own, should not come into power. His universal appointive power has been a good means to this end, promising dissenters high and lucrative positicns in the public service.

The organization of the Assembly itself gratifies his political judgment. He likes Mr. Alano's courage and ability, but practically he checkmates its force.

A Dominating Personality

President Quezon is gracious in manner, and outlook. But he often exercises snap judgment and plays no other role with his best skill save that of the autocrat. Here is his new power:

Suppression of espionage and other subversions; compulsion of unemployed persons to farm labor; seizure of fallow lands, to put them to crops; seizure of industrial plants to insure operation; prohibition of lockouts and strikes; regulation of hours of pay in private employment; arbitrary distribution of the labor supply; seizure and operation of ships and other means of transportation, for free and continued movement of goods; seizure of public-service enterprises for use and operation by the Government; fixing of prices of prime necessities and the rates of house rent; prevention of scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, speculations affecting supply, distribution, and movement of food, clothing, fuel, fertilizer, chemicals, building materials, implements, and machinery and equipment in farming and industry.

Federal authority, of course, interposes a decisive proviso respecting actual exercise of any or all of these special totalitarian powers of President Quezon, in that in any emergency warranting or inviting their use in the Philippines, the country would go under martial law exercised by the Army head, at whose instance President Quezon would act.

So it is that in circumstances that might rise tomorrow (or never at all), President Quezon has merely been forehanded in so arranging his position as best to cooperate with the United States and as best to maintain the prestige of the presidential office in the Philippine Commonwealth.

It is merely characteristic of him that when he went after power he asked the Philippine Assembly for enough and to spare.

Britain's Army and Navy at Peak of Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 31—The British Army stands today stronger than when it entered the war, despite its defeats in Norway, in Flanders, in France and in Somaliland.

Throughout the years, Britain has been able, when its Army met with reverse on the Continent, to withdraw to the navy-defended security of its base and there prepare slowly, inexorably, for a final victorious sally.

That was an almost certain formula for success in the days before the airplane. It depends largely on the outcome of the aerial campaign now forming the dominant phase of hostilities, as the first year of the war closes, as to whether or not Britain can, in Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent words, compress its offensive springs as a prelude to launching a successful counterattack against the Axis powers.

Many Theories Shattered

This is accounted a war of ideas. And rarely if ever can one year have shattered so many preconceived ones. Indeed, the struggle since the withdrawal from Dunkirk from May 31 to June 3 has been as much an effort to re-equip the mental processes of the high command with an appreciation of the imperative need for speed and adaptability, as to re-equip 2,000,000 or more soldiers, now concentrated on British soil and ready to be thrown into battle when a suitable offensive front proffers itself.

This double re-equipment has been carried so far toward completion that the danger of invasion, once apparently imminent, seems to have receded. Today a new conception of the possibilities of the Home Guard—originally recruited merely as "troop spotters"—permits these 1,500,000 spare-time volunteers to be viewed as a potential well-trained and well-equipped home army, which may in due course permit the release for overseas service of a large proportion of Britain's ever-growing garrison of regular troops.

Outside the immediate territory of this garrison one major battlefield is still the scene of active operations which may at any moment flare into far greater activity.

Great Arena in Africa

In Africa and the Near East a giant game of military chess already has been opened. Italy, whose entry into the war has added so greatly to the task confronting Britain and such of its allies as remain fighting by its side, has taken the first important pawn in this game—British Somaliland—and thus removed a potential threat to its isolated East African empire.

Britain's defensive position, however, has not been materially weakened thereby and the welcome support of the French Lake Chad Colony in Africa, which has just been offered to the allied cause, has in some measure offset Italy's initial success by easing communications between Britain and a Near Eastern army which requires all the reinforcements it can get.

With the campaign in Africa approaching a more vigorous phase, the paramount importance of Britain's command of the sea is stressed as never before in this war.

And happily enough for Britain, the British Navy, despite its losses, is now stronger than it has been any time since the World War. The "silent service" has been silently reinforcing its strength with new warships of all sizes and categories. It has also received the welcome addition of almost the entire Netherlands fleet as well as a certain number of warships of the French, Polish and Norwegian navies.

A Bulwark of Defense

In the last 12 months when British land forces had often been withdrawing "according to plan," but more often withdrawing according to the enemy's plan, the Navy has been consistently successful as an offensive weapon and a bulwark of defense as well.

It is to this fact above all others that Britain owes its ability to fight on with renewed strength, with adequate war supplies and a well-stocked larder, after suffering so many setbacks.

The Navy's role has been to maintain a rigid blockade, check the counterblockade and destroy any enemy force which might challenge its command of the sea so as to gain the easy road to the conquest of this island.

In this last activity it has won important victories. The Norwegian campaign may have been a disaster for the Allies on land, but it was also a major disaster to the Nazis on the sea. Their fleet was so crippled off the fjords by Britain's naval offensive that since then they have been unable to form even one "line of battle."

The second phase in playing this same role was seen when, after the capitulation of France, the British Navy wrested France's considerable sea power from the enemy's grasp.

Grip Held on Sea Lanes

Recent naval action in the Mediterranean including the unchallenged bombardment in Libya of Fort Capuzzo, Bomba harbor, and Bardia from the sea are evidence that the Royal Navy's grip upon the sea lanes of the Mediterranean is as strong as ever and these incidents augur well for a British blockade of Italy's powerful African army.

The close of the first year of the war finds the strength of the Royal Air Force in its offensive aspect given up almost exclusively to attacking relentlessly night after night at oil refineries, aviation works, supply stores and communications inside Germany and Italy.

Although still numerically inferior to its opponents the British Air Force is rapidly increasing its strength and the penultimate week of the first year of the war was a record in the whole British aviation history as far as production is concerned.

Germany which also turned its Air Force into a blockade weapon after the French defeat is now straining every effort to smash the growing power of the R. A. F. The first year closes with an air battle warning that may well decide the final outcome of the war, for it is on the continued success of its outnumbered fighter planes that Britain depends now if it is ever to compress its offensive springs successfully.

Students Warned On Defense Stand

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 31 (AP)—University of California students were warned by Robert Gordon Sproul, president, they might be suspended from college if they actively opposed the defense program of the United States.

Welcoming new students at the first general assembly of the year, Dr. Sproul pledged the university's resources to the Nation's defense program.

Referring to a student meeting called for next Tuesday to discuss the draft bill, he said:

"For those who prefer to fiddle while Rome burns or to accelerate the pace of destruction by building private bonfires of their own, I shall have little sympathy. Indeed, I may find it necessary to ask some of them to defer their enjoyment of an education at the State's expense until the life and prosperity of the State have been made secure by their more patriotic fellows."

Air Cabinet Post Backed by Expert

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Grover Loening, pioneer aircraft manufacturer and former aeronautical advisor to the Maritime Commission, yesterday indorsed the proposal of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential candidate, that a secretary for air be included in the President's Cabinet.

In a statement intended, he said, to "clarify" several "serious controversies," Mr. Loening characterized the Government's civilian air training program as an "aviation boondoggle, with no rhyme or purpose other than to get headlines on behalf of the New Dealers. . . .

He said he challenged a statement by Robert Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, that civilians trained by the Government were "pilots and fliers." Instead, he said, they were still fledgling students after 35 hours of instruction and solo flying.

Italian Base Hit

CAIRO, Aug. 31 (AP)—A "highly successful" attack by the South African Air Force that destroyed "several hundred" machines in a large motor transport concentration at Mogadiscio, Italian Somaliland, was announced last night by the British air command.

A communiqué said the raid was carried out Aug. 29 in several waves.

"It is estimated that several hundred vehicles were destroyed," it said.

"Some fighter opposition was encountered," the communiqué continued, "but the raid was pushed home to its conclusion. All of our aircraft returned safely."

Elsewhere in Africa naval workshops at Massaua, Eritrea, were stated to have been hit during raids by British bombers.

Ton of Oregon Wild Plum Jam To Be Sold to Aid Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore.—The little red wild plums which abound in the rugged hill country of this part of southern Oregon and northern California are doing their bit for Britain.

Through the efforts of two energetic Klamath Falls women, at least 2,000 pounds of the fruit will be preserved and sold, the proceeds to go by way of the American Red Cross for the help of Britain.

Mrs. Ed A. Geary and Mrs. Twyla Ferguson, the leaders of this venture, have enlisted the support of many other local women in picking the fruit, transforming it into delicious jam, and canning and packing it in gift packages.

To help the cause along, the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, which has a large mill and box factory here, presented the women with neat little wooden boxes, each large enough to hold four pints of jam.

Hardly had the enterprise started when the first mail order came in from Mrs. Herbert Hoover of Palo Alto, Calif., wife of the former President.

Each year the housewives of this area go into the hills to gather the plums, sometimes called the Shasta plum. Wild plum preserves are considered an excellent delicacy, particularly for eating with game, and there has grown up an outside demand for the fruit. Gift packages have been sold through the Chamber of Commerce and other channels for a number of years.

The "wild plums for Britain" enthusiasts follow a special process in preserving the fruit, designed to retain the rich, wild flavor.

American Consul Killed in Crash

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The State Department said today an American Consular official in Belgium was killed and another injured in an automobile accident yesterday near Cologne, Germany.

Louis Sussdorf, Jr., the American Consul General at Antwerp, was killed. Charles Clinton Broy, Consul at Brussels, was injured.

They were en route from Cologne to Brussels when the accident occurred at Bergheyn, near Cologne.

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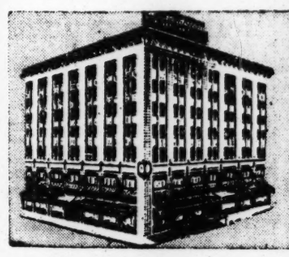

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Willkie Leads Four Polls Of Presidential Sentiment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—End of summer in the 1940 presidential campaign today had brought four additional public opinion polls on its headliners which show Wendell L. Willkie, Republican nominee, leading President Roosevelt.

The first of these made by Editor and Publisher, newspaper trade publication, reports the status of the candidacies in the country's press, with 700 out of 1,058 dailies replying for the Willkie candidacy. These represent a circulation of 16,387,145, as compared with the 5,332,905 circulation of the 216 pro-Roosevelt newspapers. Of the 1,058 dailies which responded, 142, with a circulation of 6,198,821, have taken no stand. Mr. Willkie's heavy press lead is currently among small city and country dailies, according to Arthur Robb, Editor of the publication, explaining why the circulation of the favoring newspapers constitutes only 59.47 per cent of the total reporting.

Two "barometer" states figure in the other three polls, with the American Institute of Public Opinion reporting that Maine now gives Mr. Willkie a preference of 64 per cent to 36 per cent for Mr. Roosevelt, or a seven-point drop in Roosevelt sentiment today as compared with the presidential vote four years ago when the New Deal lost this State to Alf M. Landon.

Ohio 2 to 1 Willkie

At the same time a test survey of Ohio by the Ohio State Journal was made public by the Eastern Division of the Republican National Committee here. Taken on regular voting machines at the Ohio State Fair in Columbus last Wednesday, the poll gave Mr. Willkie a two-to-one lead over the President. This State, Samuel F. Pryor, Division Director, stressed, had reflected the national vote for President "ever since the Civil War."

Mr. Pryor also issued a poll of employees of a large copper mine at Globe, Ariz., which showed a nine-to-two lead for Mr. Willkie.

Simultaneously, denunciations of the acceptance speech of Henry A. Wallace, New Deal vice-presidential nominee, at Des Moines, Iowa, this week, continued to high-light campaign news. Leading in the attack here was Gov. Arthur H. James, of Pennsylvania, in an open letter to Mr. Wallace as "proxy for the cautious Mr. Roosevelt," describing the New Deal Administration as "this eight-year siege of democracy" and charging that Mr. Wallace, "true to New Deal precedent, placed the campaign at once on a basis of misrepresentation and demagoguery."

Charges Dictatorship Move

The James letter assailed the Overton-Russell amendment to the selective service bill pending in Congress, saying that even while Mr. Wallace was representing the President "as one who has been battling for democracy and freedom," in Congress a measure was being introduced "to let dictatorship be written into our statutes" by giving the President "personal and final control of all the private resources in the Nation."

Mr. Pryor, himself a manufacturer, made a similar attack with praise of Mr. Willkie for his protest against the amendment and declaring that its adoption would seriously disrupt business.

In a political exchange in the Senate yesterday over the amendment, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, majority leader, as one of several who attacked Mr. Willkie's statement as contrary to the Republican majority for the measure, said:

"If Mr. Willkie is hankering so for a debate he might debate this issue in 10 different states of Republican Senators who favored it." He suggested beginning with Senator Arthur Capper (D) of Kensas, when Mr. Willkie makes his Coffeyville (Kans.) speech.

Meanwhile the Democratic National Committee was announcing favorable reaction among farm leaders to the Wallace speech in statements of indorsement by W. H. Settle, Chairman of the National Committee for Agriculture; Guy Wilson, Henry W. Vanderberg, and Tom Richardson, the Indiana, North Dakota and Minnesota Committee for Agriculture heads, respectively.

More Support

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 31 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, made few appointments today in order to devote the week end to writing speeches for his Western campaign tour.

He talked yesterday with Dewitt M. Emery of Akron, Ohio, who afterward said he was resigning as President of the National Small Businessmen's Association in order to campaign for Mr. Willkie. Mr. Emery will form a Willkie-for-President Small Businessmen's Committee.

The nominee in a statement expressed pleasure that Senator Henrik Shipstead (FL) of Minnesota had offered his support, and added, "Every day there are new independent and democratic supporters."

Roger W. Straus of New York, Jewish Co-Chairman of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, sent Mr. Willkie a telegram saying that the candidate's recent statement against racial or religious prejudice was "most heartening."

Defense Expansion

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—Construction of a $1,250,000 addition to the Spencer Lens Company plant, to provide facilities for national defense production, will start Tuesday, Burton H. Witherspoon, President of the company, announced yesterday.

The new addition, he said, will make the Spencer company and its affiliate, the American Optical Company, the largest producers of optical instruments and parts in the United States.

Production facilities are to be be increased about 50 per cent, and employment will be raised from 1,000 workers to 1,600.

Children Raise $135,000 For Refugee Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 31—Eight checks totaling $135,000 were handed over by eight American school children to eight refugee youngsters dressed in national costumes in a ceremony conducted under the auspices of the Children's Crusade for Children at the home of President Roosevelt yesterday.

Thousands of American children had built up this fund last spring by taking pennies which might have gone toward all-day-suckers or ice cream cones and placing them instead in collection boxes set up in schools by the Crusade, of which Dorothy Canfield Fisher is Chairman.

The children's offerings, totaling 13,500,000 pennies, will be distributed among refugee children through eight relief organizations, selected by a Jury of Award consisting of Eleanor Roosevelt, William Allen White, Caroline Woodruff, Charles B. Glenn, Superintendent of Schools of Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. John A. Ryan, director of the National (Roman) Catholic Welfare Conference; Chief Judge Irving Lehman, of the New York Court of Appeals, and Mrs. Fisher.

Of the total, $22,500 each will go to French children through the American Friends Service Committee, to Polish children through the Commission on Polish Relief, to Jewish refugee children through the United Jewish Appeal, to English children through the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, and to Chinese children through the Women's Committee of Tribute to China. Sums of $7,500 each will go to Belgian, Finnish and Dutch children through the Belgian, Finnish and Queen Wilhelmina Relief Funds, respectively.

Dies Turns Gaze On German Library

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—A subpoena requiring the German Library of Information to produce its books, papers and other records at the United States Court House forthwith was served yesterday on Mathias Schmitz, the Library Director, by Stephen Birmingham, chief investigator here for the Dies Committee.

Mr. Birmingham said that the Committee wished to obtain a list of the Library's employees, information about their bank accounts and sources of funds, and all other matters which might throw light on activities which the Committee desires to "check up on."

The investigator returned to his offices with an armful of the subpoenaed records. The remainder, he said, were to be sent along when called for by the Committee.

The German Library of Information is the third German organization to have its books and records subpoenaed by the Committee, which plans to open hearings here next month on Nazi and Communist propaganda. Recently the Committee called for the records of the Trans-Ocean News Service, which has no United States connection, and the German Tourist Information Office.

Home Construction Loans Increase

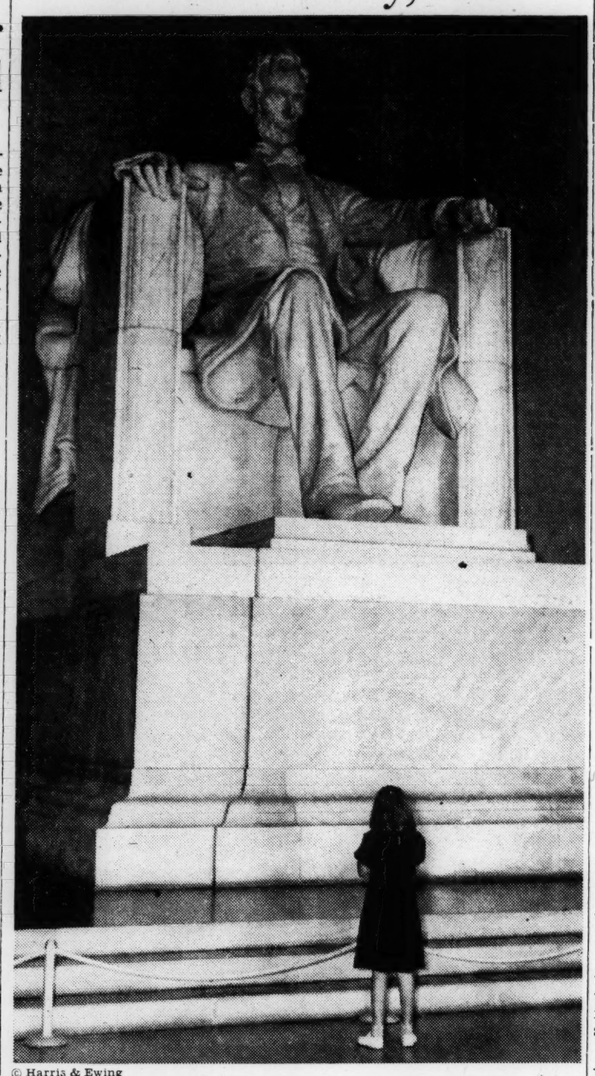
WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, said yesterday that increasing applications for FHA mortgage insurance "indicates exceptional autumn activity" in home construction.

In the week ended Aug. 24, Mr. McDonald said, 4,904 applications for mortgage insurance were received. This was 60 per cent greater than in the corresponding week of 1939 and compared with 4,855 in the preceding week.

The Administrator reported also that borrowing for modernization and repair reached a 1940 peak in the month ended Aug. 24 with a total of 55,250 loans amounting to $23,688,423.

The Federal Home Loan Bank Board reported that home mortgages amounting to $367,054,000 were recorded in July, compared with $355,463,000 in June, and $300,680,000 in July, 1939.

He Knew Mercy, Too



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A Child Evacuee at Lincoln's Memorial

This little English girl, Josephine Allfrey, pays tribute to the great Emancipator in Washington. Josephine was taken to the capital by Mrs. Harold T. Pulsifer, co-chairman of the Mercy Ships for Children Committee, to help persuade Congress to pass the bill allowing American ships to remove children from the European war zones.

Mercy Ships Committee To Carry On Undismayed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—The crusade-like mobilization of American opinion in favor of sending ships for European child evacuees is not going to bog down in failure now—not if the women behind the Mercy Ships for Children Committee can help it.

The popular upsurge which resulted in House and Senate passage of an amendment to the Neutrality Act permitting the ships to sail must not go for naught, these women contend, even though inclusion of a clause in the amendment requiring guarantees of safe conduct from the belligerent nations gives the German Government the opportunity to make the amendment nonoperative by refusing to give these guarantees.

The campaign launching was primarily the efforts of two women who know how parents feel about their children and understood how Americans felt about the matter of getting youngsters out of the war zones. Mrs. Harold T. Pulsifer and Mrs. Auguste Richard, co-chairman of the Mercy Ships Committee, first wrote letters to a newspaper, then organized the Mercy Ships group, finally went to Washington and lobbied for the amendment which will allow the ships to sail.

To Washington from her farm in Maine, Mrs. Pulsifer brought a nine-year-old refugee English girl, Josephine Allfrey, who accompanied the Committee workers and did yeoman work reminding legislators that there were thousands more children left in Britain waiting to come to safety once the way is cleared.

Public Opinion Helped

Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Richard and their associates passed many hot days in Washington, where their non-professional lobbying won results that were the envy of professionals. But it was successful, they submit, only because American opinion marched solidly with them. Now they exhibit letters from such widely diversified backers as William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, who opposes conscription; William Allen White, who favors "all-out" aid to Britain; Joseph Curran, Maritime Union leader, whose men would have to man the ships; Gifford Pinchot, Tallulah Bankhead and Jane Ickes, wife of the Secretary of the Interior.

Whether the ships will sail depends upon the German Government and what measures the United States Congress and President Roosevelt may be willing to undertake if Berlin refuses to give a guarantee of safe conduct to the mercy ships. Advance, unofficial word from Berlin has declared that, because of the danger arising from mines about the British Isles, Germany may be unable to give the necessary guarantees.

Mrs. Pulsifer and Mrs. Richard came back to New York last week, hoping that the upsurge of feeling from labor leaders, business men, housewives and mothers, peace societies, Government officials and the public generally had, in democratic fashion, accomplished its task. They were ready to close their offices. Now, however, with the issue in possible jeopardy, they have returned to their job, resolved to see it through.

It was emphasized at Committee headquarters that the word from Berlin was not yet official and may be favorable when the State Department has been able to transmit to the Wilhelmstrasse the exact state of affairs. It also was stressed that President Roosevelt, has yet to speak.

The Mercy Ships Committee's co-chairmen declared that all they seek from the German Government is an assurance that American ships bearing evacuee children will not be torpedoed, bombed from the air or actively molested. After all, they said, with the danger of mines that have come adrift, it is up to Providence whether any ship comes through safely despite precautions which all belligerents might undertake.

Warnings Sounded

Berlin, it is realized, may have very real fears lest a chance mine destroy an American ship and American neutrality at the same time. If assurances can be given Berlin that the destruction of the Neutrality Act is not intended and that the Mercy Ship amendment is merely one more exception to the Act which already allows Red Cross vessels to enter European war zones, German apprehensions may be considerably dissipated.

Washington observers have sounded a warning to Committee workers, even as Congress was speeding the amendment to quick passage, that the insertion of a clause requiring guarantees of safe conduct from all belligerents might stymie the whole program. It was thought, however, by Representative Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D) of Missouri, a framer of the original Neutrality Act and author of the mercy ships amendment, that isolationist opinion would not sanction the amendment without this safeguard.

Thousands of Americans, it was stressed, honestly believe that the safe conduct guarantee represents the only method of making sure that one of the child-bearing vessels will not be sunk and thus create an inflammatory incident which would head America into the war.

Committee spokesmen hold that guarantees of safe conduct should not be so difficult to give, particularliy in view of the fact that British ships clear almost daily for North America, thread their way through mine fields and submarine menaces and arrive safely, without guarantees. There is also the fact that American Red Cross vessels have reached European ports intact.

In other related quarters it is wondered if Germany will wish to risk the effect on American opinion of a refusal to give the mercy ships safe passage. Whatever the outcome may be, however, Mrs. Pulsifer and Mrs. Richard have indicated that, if guarantees of safe conduct cannot be obtained, they will not hesitate to ask Congress to reconsider the clause containing the guarantee requirement, if need be.

Naval Reservists Back From Cruise to Cuba

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Nine destroyers returning 790 United States naval reservists from a 15-day cruise in Cuban waters arrived today.

They were the Bailey, Shubrick, Swasey, Meade, Reuben James, Leary, Bancroft, Hamilton and Broome. One proceeded through the East River to New Rochelle, N. Y.

G-Men Seek New Data In Bridges Case

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31 (AP)—Spurred by the presence in San Francisco of their chief, J. Edgar Hoover, a picked group of special agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation pushed an inquiry today into the background and connections of Harry Bridges.

On the basis of the evidence they find United States Attorney General Jackson is expected to decide whether new deportation proceedings should be started against the Australia-born west coast labor leader, as an undesirable alien.

The original investigation by the United States Immigration Service found Mr. Bridges was not deportable because he was not a member of a subversive organization at the time the deportation warrant was issued, Mr. Hoover told newsmen on his arrival here yesterday from Los Angeles.

"Since then," said the FBI chief, "the law has been amended by Congress to make any alien deportable if he is, or ever was, a member of a subversive organization."

Earl J. Connelley, Assistant Director in Charge of Field Operations, who led FBI agents in solving the Weyerhaeuser kidnaping case in the State of Washington several years ago, is directly in charge of the agents working on the Bridge's case.

Turning from a discussion of the Bridges inquiry, Mr. Hoover said his office has a master index of 3,000 "potential enemies" of the United States. These persons, he said, could be rounded up quickly in the event of war or any national emergency where their activity might peril the nation.

"We are in a better position to handle the so-called 'fifth column' movement than at any time in the history of the country," he said.

Mexican Congress Concludes Work Of Extra Session

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 31 (AP)—An extraordinary session of the Mexican Congress, called last month by President Cardenas to enact a military conscription measure and other legislation, adjourned yesterday.

The new Congress will be opened Sunday by the President.

Principal bills approved at the special session were the Military Service Act, the $8,500,000 settlement with Sinclair Oil interests, Mexican adherence to the Inter-American Bank, and modification of the agrarian program.

Meanwhile, 330 congressional candidates on the independent presidential ticket of Gen. Juan Andreu Almazan obtained a temporary injunction to prevent their arrest.

The candidates, who claim election and have been organizing secretly as Mexico's "legal" Congress, will get a final hearing four days hence.

Veterans Call For Retirement Of Miss Perkins

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 (AP)—Retirement of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, deportation of Harry Bridges and disbandment of "all secret organizations which advocate or use force and violence to advance their purposes" were demanded by the Veterans of Foreign Wars, as they launched a new year of their organization today.

The V. F. W. 41st national encampment closed yesterday with adoption of resolutions and election of Dr. Joseph C. Menendez of New Orleans as National Commander.

The next convention city will be chosen by the Administration Council. Strong contenders include Cleveland, Seattle, Philadelphia, Kansas City and New Orleans.

The Perkins resolution said deportations of men in the ranks of labor guilty of subversive activities "have been and still are being obstructed." It demanded appointment of a new Secretary who has been "an actual laborer."

Declaring "the United States must purge its shores of aliens hostile to the American priciples of free government in order to safeguard the national security," the resolution mentioned specifically Harry Bridges and Morris Raport, described as northwest district Communst party leader.

Canadian Troops Get Another Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The Canadian Red Cross Society has authorized the establishment of another Maple Leaf Club for the accommodation of Canadian troops on leave in London, England, it is announced by Dr. Fred Routley, of Toronto, National Commissioner.

The Canadian Red Cross is also sending seven station wagons to England for hospital use.

The policy of the Canadian Red Cross is to make their supplies available to all branches of the service, British as well as Canadian, explained Dr. Routley, as he mentioned that some 100,000 pairs of socks, made by the women of Canada, have been given to the British Navy League and other naval organizations whose requirements were urgent.

There Are Wars and Wars But Iowa's Fair Goes On

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Ia.—People, and the things produced by people on the farms and in the factories—these were the business of the Iowa State Fair which closes its gates Aug. 30 after an eight-day program.

This Nation has fought three wars since the Iowa State Fair first was held, and Iowa farmers have known good times and lean times. Step by step, however, the people of Iowa have seen the products of farm and industry—as shown at the annual fair—move forward with a steady improvement.

Nowhere has this improvement been more noted than in the quality of Iowa farm life, as reflected both in the people and in the products of the farm.

Take Timothy D. Rittgers of Woodward, Ia., for instance. He was born in a log cabin in 1866, son of frontier poverty.

As a young man he had little formal education, and hired out as a farm hand for eight years before he was able to rent a little farm.

Now Owns Two Farms

Since 1870, however, he has attended every Iowa State Fair—and he was on hand for the 1940 fair in Des Moines. Today he owns two farms, lives in town on his rents.

And what Mr. Rittgers likes about the 1940 State Fair is the livestock being shown by members of the 4-H clubs—the boys and girls in rural Iowa. The 4-H livestock show is the best ever, and in most departments the biggest.

There were nearly 600 animals entered in the 4-H club baby beef show, and observers agreed the quality has shown a steady improvement throughout the years.

"These youngsters are a sure sign that Iowa agriculture isn't going to stand still," said Mr. Rittgers. "They've got more advantages than the young fellows had in my time—and they are making good use of those advantages."

Amid the hurly-burly of the midway, and the sober atmosphere of the livestock judging rings, there was little talk of war at this year's Fair. In the varied industries building there was a "preparedness exhibit" furnished by the United States Army—a display of trucks, cannon, and equipment—and people came to look at it.

No Pickets Now

Last year, on the eve of the invasion of Poland, the State Fair preparedness exhibit was picketed by a student peace group. This year there were no pickets.

Now the fair is over, Iowans will go back to their broad farms, where corn stands ripening in the fields, to small towns where a white church stands at one end of Main Street and a grain elevator at the other, with shops in between.

Politics is something to talk about. War is a distant rumble to think about.

Husking corn is a job that has to be done, election year or not; war in Europe or not. Iowa farmers will do the job.

Congress' End Is in Sight

Continued from Page 1

der this year's appropriation to 2,677.

The rule under which the conscription bill will be brought before the House on Tuesday limits general debate to two days and authorizes consideration of the highly-controversial Russell-Overton amendment permitting the Government to commandeer private industrial plants and facilities in peacetime.

With President Roosevelt declining to state his views on the amendment and Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, demanding that he let the country know where he stands, the "draft industry" issue threatens to overshadow the discussion of the merits of conscription in the House and is expected to develop into a major campaign issue.

May Favor Change

There is nothing in the House bill as it is now drafted relating to the conscription of factories when negotiations for their purchase fail, but between now and Tuesday, the Military Affairs Committee will decide whether to recommend the Russell-Overton amendment as it passed the Senate, or some other provision in its place.

Many members of the House favor substituting the language of the National Defense Act of 1916 under which the President is authorized to take over the plants of recalcitrant industrialists called upon to produce war supplies "in time of war or when war is imminent."

The Russell-Overton amendment would permit condemnation at any time when the Secretary of War or Navy determined that such a facility was necessary for defense and an agreement could not be reached for its operation with the owner.

Plane Contracts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The War Department yesterday announced that it had awarded contracts for 410 intercepter pursuit airplanes and 277 heavy bombers—a total of 687 ships, to cost $100,728,742.

The Department said the awards make a total of 2,677 planes purchased out of a total of 4,247 authorized under 1940-41 appropriations.

Of the 2,677 planes, 743 are combat ships and the remainder largely training planes, the Department said.

War Dictionary

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The War Department is putting out a dictionary—a handbook of military terms and their equivalents in German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, and Russian.

The project is being undertaken jointly by the Army's Military Intelligence Division (G-2) and the Works Projects Administration. It is intended "to keep our armies and services up to date on foreign developments in strategy, tactics, techniques and materials," said Maj. Arthur Vollmer, Project Director.

Business Accused

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 31 (AP)—Philip Murray, Chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, charged yesterday that big business was engaged in a "sitdown strike" against the national defense program.

Mr. Murray, here for a meeting with Alabama C. I. O. executives, told newspapermen business was motivated by "dollar patriotism" in its requests for "huge guarantees" on Government defense contracts.

Labor, he said, "is just as loyal today as ever in the history of the nation" and is ready to do its part in a rapid expansion of defense manufacturing.

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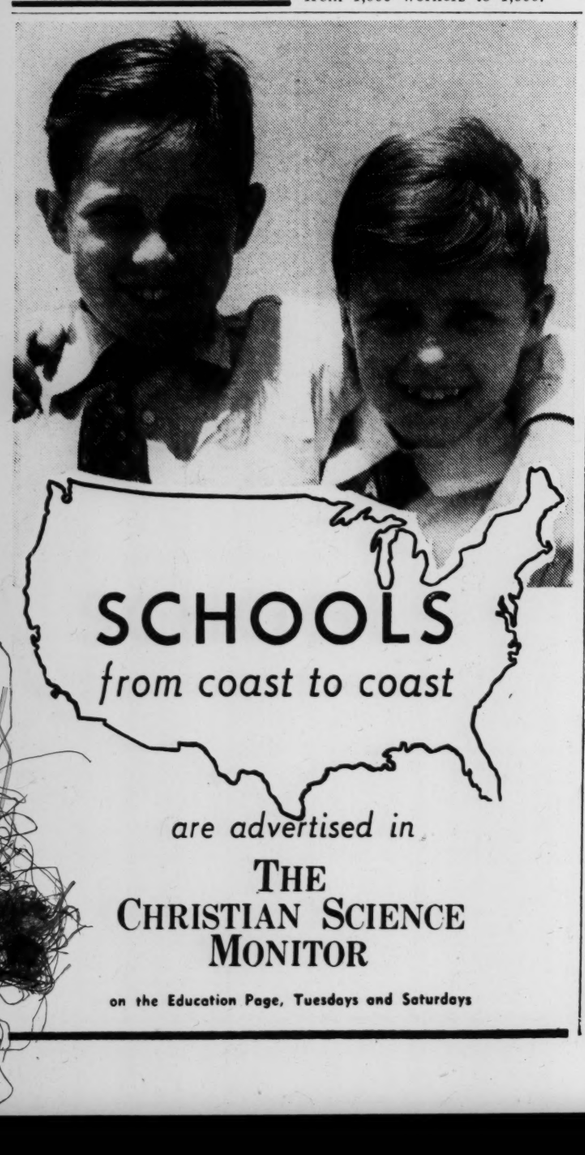

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Seeking Ways to Encourage Self-Reliance

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parents—Teachers Students

How About Letting Them Walk to School?

Are We Coddling Our Children? Are They In Turn Missing Real Experiences?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are we doing all we can to instil in our children the old-fashioned quality of self-reliance? I sometimes wonder if the everyday conveniences of modern living have not led us to coddle this virtue almost out of existence. I do not mean that we should make things purposely hard for the children, ignoring the value of labor saving devices, but rather that by overemphasizing the importance of easy ways, perhaps we have encouraged our children to do likewise.

Michael, for example, feels that he simply cannot walk the mile from his home to his high school. From kindergarten days he had been driven to school by his mother, since the school which he attended was many miles from his home. So accustomed is he to this accommodation that, fine athletic boy though he is, the idea of walking to school is repugnant to him. When his mother cannot take him, he spends minutes on the telephone trying to get a lift.

This is not an exaggerated case. How many of us feel, as Michael's mother felt, that we must take our children to school? A great many, you will agree, if—your car filled with your own and other people's children—you are one of the throng puffing and chugging its way to almost any modern institution of learning. Arranging for and trading rides to and from school are accepted customs in our community life. By this custom I feel that we are depriving our children o. an experience which makes for enjoyment as well as a certain sturdiness of spirit.

Walking to school. Which of us born in the early days of this century does not have vivid memories of its pleasures? Picking up your best friend on the way, or waiting for his whistle, or her call, outside your house. The eager exchange of confidences, kicking up brown leaves as you go, and all unconsciously drinking in the fragrant smell of last night's bonfires, a fragrance which ever afterward will call up nostalgic memories. The excitement of seeing and feeling the first elusive snowflakes, always discovered on the way to or from school, as also was the earliest golden dandelion in the spring. Snowball fights in the winter, blizzards defied and beaten, the fresh smell of a young new world as you walked home during an April rain.

If the School Is Not Far

No matter what the distance—three blocks or three miles—we all walked to school in those days. It is not practical perhaps nowadays to send your children half way across a large city on foot, but if the school is reasonably near, you will be doing them a service to insist that they walk there regularly and as a matter of course.

We live a mile from the school that our children attend. For years I was so conscious of traffic hazards that I made complicated and often expensive arrangements for getting the children there and back. Since we have no car, I went in with a group of mothers and hired a cab for them. A little thought—better still a little confidence—and after their earliest years the children might have been safely routed to school on foot.

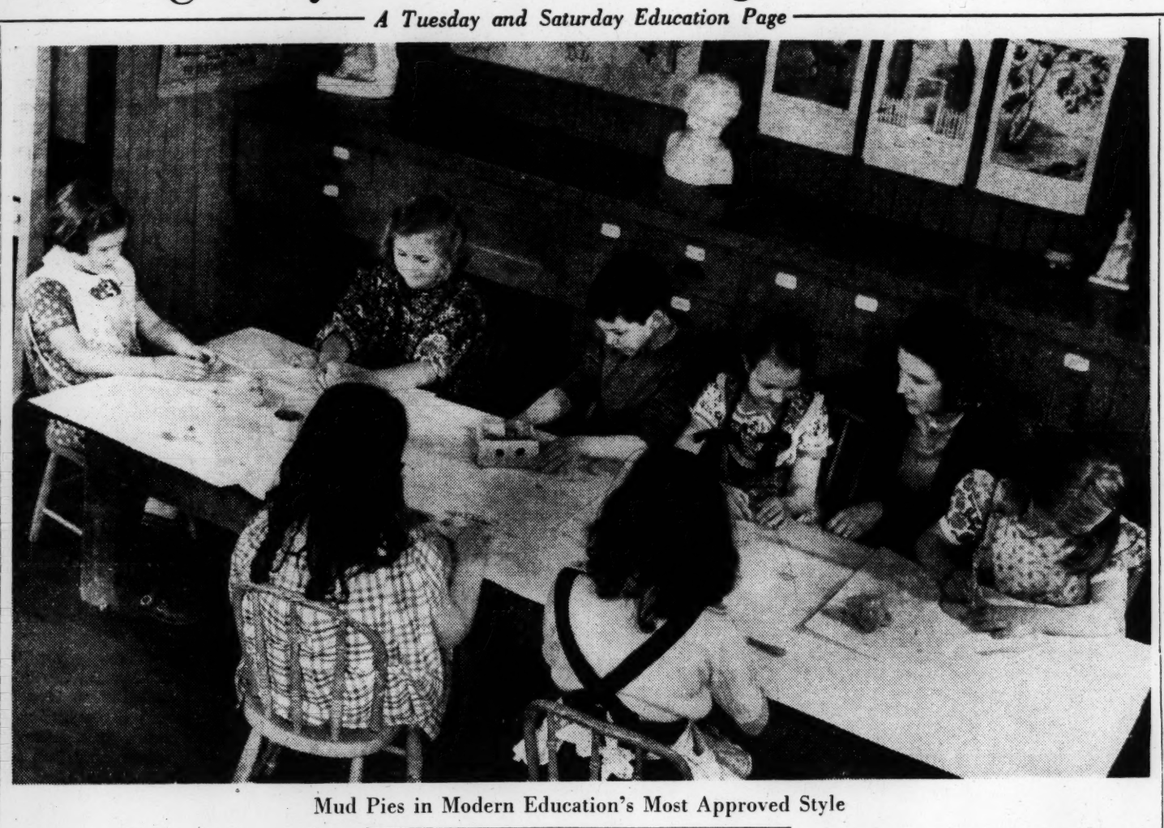
Finally, one of them opened my eyes to a situation of my own making when he insisted that he, at least, was old enough to go to school by himself on his bicycle. To prove his point he had mapped out a course, which by utilizing side streets and those with traffic signals, was both safe and easy.

Then I Realized

The other children were not at all willing to follow his example. "Nobody else walks—we live too far away," was one comment. "We'll have to get up too early," another. Then I realized that a commonplace duty of my youth had been turned into a hardship.

By now, custom has changed all that in our own family and the children walk, or ride by bus on stormy days, as a matter of course. David, indeed, takes special pleasure in going by himself that he set a goal for himself of not missing a day on his bicycle. He one day last winter told me proudly that he was the only boy who had ridden every day, and even last winter's fiercest blizzard did not keep him from battling through. His perseverance and care are heartening to see, and I feel that this small change in my attitude has enriched his life and strengthened his character.

Beth S. Hollyer



Mud Pies in Modern Education's Most Approved Style

Modeling with any of the present-day school equivalents of potter's clay is one of the delights of the art period, where happy hours are spent "making things." Busy work, running conversation that is really carefully guided by the teacher, originality, and a fine quality of self-expression are encouraged in these informal times. These children are attending a country day school, the Chapel Hill School in Waltham, Mass., where girls up to 19 and little boys, come from the residential towns around Boston, to spend their full day, with many of the advantages of boarding school combined with the advantage of living at home nights and week ends. The country day school plan, providing an all-day day school, is increasingly popular in the United States.

'What Do You Mean When You Say It Is a Country Day School?'

Among Private Day Schools This Kind Is Popular

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A field of private school education that has grown steadily in the United States in recent years is the country day school. Although first introduced by the Gilman School in Baltimore back in 1897, it is, in its modern, widened aspects, a rather recent type of education. In the opinion of many parents it combines some of the best features of boarding school life with the undeniable advantages of homelife.

You may know the country day school by these earmarks: 1. A country location, or a large acreage on the edge of a residential region, offering at least the more urban interpretations of country living; 2. An extended school day including hot luncheon, the older children staying until after late-afternoon play, the younger going home earlier, according to age groups; 3. Supervised recreation at the school; 4. Supervised study periods at school, with no home work until the child reaches the upper grades and the time-pressure of college preparatory demands.

Absorbed In School Life

The country day school child literally lives his full day at school. The country day school children I have taught and known are on the whole about as absorbed in their school life as are boarding school children. There are long hours for school projects, for library browsing, for chats in the halls and around the grounds with the teachers; there are hours for shop work, for hovering over the school pets (rabbits, guinea pigs, goats, bees, doves), for getting out a school paper, having student government meetings, skating together on the pond, practicing for the current Gilbert and Sullivan production.

But even the biggest boys and girls, absorbed in school games, land home in time to clean up for dinner. Evenings are spent (technically) with the family. Weekends mean at least a passing interest in their neighborhoods, and perhaps attendance at the church and Sunday School of their parents' choice.

Parents, Teachers, Children

The country day school is, to me, one of the most interesting developments in modern education. The all-day life encourages informality, comradeship between children and teachers — yes and encourages parent-participation, also. Of which, more anon.

Many country day schools are co-educational, although some are for boys, and some for girls. Almost every large center in the East has a country day school. They flourish in parts of the Middle West and on the Pacific Coast. Today many of the schools for little tots are country day in plan. Some country day schools have small boarding departments as well. To attract families who would otherwise send their older children to boarding school for college preparation, they are likely to maintain a high academic standard at the college preparatory level. The nature of their all-day activities lends itself well to community projects, so they frequently take part in activities of the community in co-operation with the public schools—with plays, pageants, music, "surveys," etc.

Because the child is shared between the school and the home, co-operation between home and school is usually recognized by both as absolutely essential. Therefore, strong parent associations often are a part of the school's expression, the parents taking active part at school in many ways—helping in the lunchroom, making costumes for plays, giving "stunts" at parties, acting in the May Day festival. In fact, the more interested of them are likely to be found at school almost any time, familiar guests at the morning assembly and frequently in and out of the studios, gymnasiums, and other places less formal than the actual classroom. At the country day school where I taught for many years the presence of parents was so continuous as to be scarcely noted by either children or teachers, both of whom accepted it as a natural part of the school's life. The co-operative effort in such a school is not that of parent-teacher; but that of a trio, parent-teacher-child.

Many country day schools are not "private" in the sense of being privately owned. They are incorporated not for profit and operated by salaried head and faculty under a board of trustees (often local business men and perhaps fathers of pupils). Our school was "owned" by the parents, in the sense that it was run by a board of directors of fathers, and financed largely by a system of debentures taken up by the parents who entered their children. Some are financed largely by non-interest-bearing bonds taken up similarly.

Homelike Throughout

The country day school, due to its long day, is likely to be homelike in atmosphere, attractive and not highly "institutional" in equipment. Its teachers are chosen for their potential contribution to the whole life of the child as well as for their academic and pedagogical training, and because of the demands upon them outside of the classroom are reasonably well paid. Most of the younger teachers take part in organized play after regular teaching hours. Practically all the teachers enter some of the school activities outside of the classroom. You will find them taking part in the Christmas carol singing, dancing English folk dances to fill out the number of partners, or joining a group of mothers who are practicing field hockey in order to challenge the seventh grade girls.

Millicent Taylor

This is one of a series of articles designed to help parents who are considering various types of private school education.

Learning to Listen

Learning to listen is one of the first requirements for reading readiness. The child who is interested is attentive. Interest and attention are necessary to the learning process. The time to teach a child to pay attention is not when he starts to school but when he is two years old or younger. . .

A child who enters first grade without kindergarten training or proper training in "learning to listen" at home is at a decided disadvantage. This type of child usually annoys other children or just looks out of the window instead of paying attention to what the teacher is presenting. . .

When a child and parent sit together with a book on their laps or on the table before them, the child learns that information comes from books and his interest in learning is sharpened. He learns to turn pages carefully and he learns that the way to read is from left to right. The parent who is willing to spend time in selecting suitable stories and reading them to the child is not only preparing his child for his entrance to school but is also laying a splendid foundation in character building.

Ethelyn L. Mitchell in Your Child's World.

I Had a Mother Who Read to Me

I had a mother who read me the things
That wholesome life to the boy heart brings—
Stories that stir with an upward touch,
O, that each mother of boys were such!
You may have tangible wealth untold;
Caskets of jewels and coffers of gold.
Richer than I you can never be—
I had a mother who read to me.

—From a poem by Strickland Gillilan, quoted in "Your Child's World," periodical of The Book House for Children.

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The Home Forum

Branch Line

ONE THING that progress is not going to do much about is our local branch line. A single train runs on it, and the train's function is broad and simple. It starts out in the morning and comes back at night. Jerry is the conductor and has been for the past thirty-five years, and it begins to look as though when one retires the other will be in honor bound to follow.

At one time the coaches used to pound madly to and fro across the continent in a reckless ferment of speed; now, like the veteran athlete who cannot bear to give up public life and the thrill of the crowd, it spends a proud and honorable middle-age, secure in the knowledge that it is accepting no favors, for if it did not run there would be no train at all.

To Jerry, as to his train, life is an intensely personal affair, rooted and fibered by the enduring spirit of service to the community. Not only does he know by name every man, woman, and child on his run, but many of them were placed under his broad wing for their first train ride. He is a smooth-shaven, ruddy-cheeked fellow, with long-service stripes on his serge cuff and a word or a wave for everyone. Yet though he shares the secrets of so many families he is not a gossiping man; he has too keen a pride in the deeper implications of his job, and the wrong sort of questioner will get nothing out of Jerry. He is a bearer of messages and is expected to know the latest from town—a one-man news service more prized than newspaper or radio. These are too large, too mechanized, too busy with world coverage; what the people who live on our branch line like to hear about is their neighbors and themselves. He has his own ideas about automobiles, "The way I figure it," he says, "is that a fellow can ride around in a car or a truck all his life and never get to know anybody; that is, in a real, personal kind of way. You can't ride around on a train all your life and say the same thing." Not on Jerry's train, anyway.

* * *

Coming back to our branch line after an absence of ten years, I find little changed, least of all the method of departure. We are due to pull out at ten-twenty and by ten-forty-five it begins to look as though we shall soon be getting on the move. Jerry shouts his familiar "'Board," the engine bell sets up a tremendous tolling, and the same last-minute stragglers flood out onto the platform, like beetles suddenly dislodged by the lifting of a stone. He shepherds them firmly onto the train, heaves their hand-baggage in after them, waves to Steve, the driver, and we are off! There is nothing silent or streamlined about our departure; we are no silver bullet; we are more like a special to the county fair. Yet in spite of our outward simplicities, our calm disregard for prevailing modes, we are a colorful and cosmopolitan crowd. Tincturing our white majority are turbaned Sikhs traveling between the sawmills, Siwashes with their heavy black hair and brilliant accents of madder and green, little Japanese women with their children, Chinese, with carved, mahogany-like features under pointed straw hats, on their way to work in the big truck gardens.

It is hot out here in the observation car and, as we look back down the whipping tracks, the city falls gently away in a blue haze, the sea shines piercing silver, the last houses glide by, and we are out in the open fields. After years of streaking across country as one in a vast army of human license numbers, there is an exquisite and very personal peace about coming back to our train, an echo sounding from the shady spaces of childhood, not far removed from horse and buggy days and the pulsing excitement of the first model T's. The tall flowering bushes of the trackside wave in our breeze, the telegraph wires flash by in blazing copper threads, fireweed fluff, like floating dandelion beards, swirls about us in a thin white cloud. The air is heavy with the hot scent of summer growth, sweet, yet with a salty edge, and underscored from time to time with a good earthy whiff of engine smoke.

Clacketty - clack - clack, clacketty - clack - clack goes the pounding rhythm of the tracks. The sea is passing away from us now, giving place to the truck gardens where the Chinese laborers silently hoe their way down the slim green rows. Farther on come the fields again, brilliant and supple with waves of near-ripe grain, and in the unploughed land groups of young horses break into a gallop at sound of the train. Children stand at the fences and wave to us as we thunder by, here and there a man pauses on his spade to raise his hand and smile. We clang noisily into the little wayside stations, off comes the milk, on goes the feed, there is a brief flurry of passengers, and we are away once more.

* * *

Jerry comes through to the observation car and I ask him what time he expects to be in Butterlake. He eases back his peaked cap, wipes his warm brow, and after a moment of thought replies, "That's kind of hard to say, offhand, depends on how much stuff we have to pick up on the way. Maybe it'll be three-ten, maybe it'll be more like five o'clock. Did you figure on getting there any special time?"

I feel ashamed at having brought the detail up (lay it to ten years' absence), and assure him that time is all one to me. It had better be, for at our next stop a crate of white leghorns falls while being unloaded, the slats break, and a cloud of screeching white feathers and fleeing yellow legs swarms out onto the platform. As a matter of course their capture is a community issue and we lend a hand. At the end of a breathless ten minutes, all but one of the rebels is recaptured, and the survivor, ruffled and dusty, sits up in a big cedar from which no amount of shooing will dislodge him. We stand below, offering suggestions and advice, till a small boy with a determined air and a patched seat puts our wordiness to shame by climbing into the tree. As he cautiously draws near, the bird edges out onto a limb. The limb is slender. It is an impasse. Jerry, strangely incongruous in his dark blue uniform, brings our crisis abruptly to a head. Shouting to the boy to come down, he borrows a handful of grain from the freight shed, scatters it below the tree, shoos his passengers back where they belong, captures the bird singlehanded, and in less than five minutes we are on our way again.

* * *

He comes back brushing dust off his coat, and I ask him how one man can be equal to so many emergencies. He looks at me, the corners of his eyes creasing in a smile. "Practice, I guess," he admits, "but that little bird back there didn't amount to a hill of beans. You should have seen Charley Bacon's calf when it broke out last week; set us back a full half hour."

His eyes go to the gray rolling track and his voice grows thoughtful. "I've been through flood and I've been through fire with this train. If you stick with a train as long as I have, I guess there's nothing don't happen to you. Right now I could tell things that would be more'n enough to make a book."

"Then why don't you—make a book?"

He looks at me in surprise. "And while I'm home making this book, whatever's happening to my train? No, sir, I'll leave that kind of stuff to folks that have nothing particular to do." He eyes me more closely. "Haven't you been away for quite a while?"

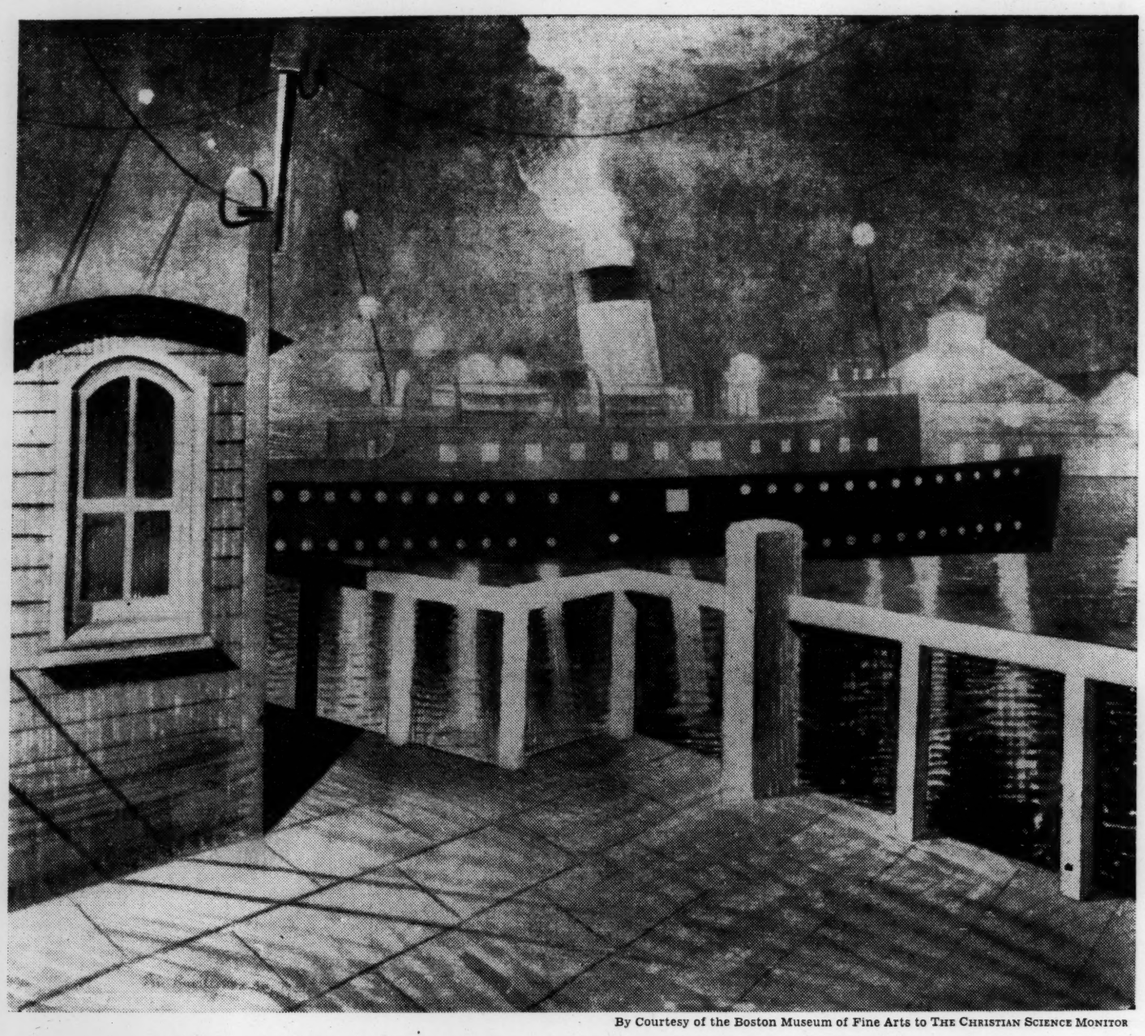
"Ten years."

"Ten years? That's right, too, I thought I hadn't seen you around lately. How's it feel to be back?"

"Grand, Jerry. Just like coming home!"

Through his characteristic reserve, Jerry's pleasure gleams like light. "Funny thing," he observes. "I don't quite know how to figure it myself, but that's what they all say!"

IRENE BAIRD



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"CHANNEL BOAT AT NIGHT": *A Water Color by Eric Ravilious*

ERIC RAVILIOUS is an English artist of varied interests. His wood engravings illustrate numerous books from private presses in England, and he has designed china, furniture, and a notable series of murals—the last in association with his friend Edward Bawden—besides being a fine water colorist.

This water color of a Channel boat at night, evidently just setting out from the Dover pier, shows a rather dry, clean technique, with a careful pencil design controlling the thin washes of color. It is in a very pleasant scheme of blues and grays, warmed with shades of buff in the buildings that appear at one side of the foreground and in the distance.

Conquering Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLE repeatedly enjoins upon us to fear not. Yet if evil is real and dangers threaten, how can we avoid being fearful? Christian Science, which interprets the Scriptures spiritually, answers this question for us.

In the first chapter of Genesis, the record of spiritual creation declares (1:31), "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good." No evil is included in the divinely created universe. This account makes it plain to the thoughtful reader that in God's creation there is never any necessity for fear. To put it a little differently, before fear can appear there must be a misconception of God and His creation. Possibly many would agree to this as theoretically true, but would question if the fact had any practical value in overcoming the fears incident to daily human experience. Christian Scientists, who are demonstrating the truth of God's goodness, can attest to the practical value of the Christianly scientific method of conquering fear.

In the allegorical account of material creation, beginning in the second chapter of Genesis, the talking serpent suggested disbelief in God. Beginning with doubt and disobedience, Adam signifies ignorance or a misconception of God. Paul, recognizing this, says in his first letter to the Corinthians (15:22), "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive."

Mary Baker Eddy, on page 580 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," defines "Adam," in part, as "not God's man, who represents the one God and is His own image and likeness; the opposite of Spirit and His creations; that which is not the image and likeness of good, but a material belief, opposed to the one Mind, or Spirit." Since Adam is an ignorant material state of consciousness which is "the opposite of Spirit," it is plain that the way out of fear is to exchange the material for the spiritual sense of being. Earnest study of the Scriptures in connection with Mrs. Eddy's writings makes it possible for all who are truly humble to find freedom from fear.

On one occasion when a student of Christian Science was driving along a thoroughfare, a passing car spattered mud over the windshield, completely covering it. Immediately danger seemed to lurk in every move. Presently the car approached a filling station, and here the windshield was cleaned. The confusion and apprehension experienced while the outlook was obscured illustrated to the student the Adam-state of consciousness, which is blinded by false material beliefs.

In her book, "Unity of Good," Mrs. Eddy gives very definite instructions for gaining spiritual vision, where she states (p. 20): "We undo the statements of error by reversing them. Through these three statements, or misstatements, evil comes into authority:—*First*: The Lord created it. *Second*: The Lord knows it. *Third*: I am afraid of it." And she says further: "By a reverse process of argument evil must be dethroned:—*First*: God never made evil. *Second*: He knows it not. *Third*: We therefore need not fear it."

When the Christian Scientist faithfully follows this method of reversing all evil suggestions, he proves that Truth conquers evil. Learning that God does not create hate, strife, poverty, disease, death, sorrow, separation, he does not fear these evils, but denies their reality or rightful existence. Continuing this process of denying error and affirming the truth that God's man expresses health, joy, peace, abundance, harmony, the student cultivates the true spiritual consciousness. Striving to express Christlike qualities, such as honesty, justice, mercy, forgiveness, he learns to live not only safely, but joyously. Replacing fear of his fellow man with the desire to render loving service, he learns to conquer fear with spiritual love.

Let the false, material sense of creation, with its injustice, strife, and contention, be replaced with the spiritual sense of Love, God, as the one creator, and creation as God's idea. Then, as Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 20): "See if this Love does not destroy in you all hate and the sense of evil. You will awake to the perception of God as All-in-all."

In this right concept of creation, where everything is created and governed by divine Principle, there is no opportunity for evil, no occasion for fear. Keeping this perfect concept of God and His creation constantly before thought steadily improves human conditions, and one proves true the words of the compassionate Saviour (Luke 12:32), "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

The Silken Wonder

THIS MORNING, I watched a piece of superb craftsmanship being turned out in an open-air workshop. The craftsman loved his work, so eager and intent was he, with no thought for any outside hindrances.

When I first realized that the great work was in hand, I held my breath, not daring to believe it. There it hung, swaying in the early morning breeze, extravagantly perfumed by the many colored flowers. Against the dark gray of the wooden fence, it was scarcely visible, and I had to peer closely to see it at all. Exquisitely executed, its sheer silken threads spaced regularly with not even a fraction of difference, the cross threads formed a scaffolding for the workman, as he industriously threaded his way through what seemed like space.

* * *

How I wished I had been there when he commenced this work of art! Surely, he did not climb along invisible airy posts, as he spun each thread and fastened it to the silken joists. Did the fluid material harden as it came in contact with the atmosphere, and was it elastic? With what ingenuity did he manage to bridge the mighty chasm between the two poppy plants, to tie taut the thread which based the whole construction?

I knew that bridges and buildings required carefully drawn plans before the workmen even commenced operations, but not so for this little spider, no bigger than a large pin head. He went straight on with the work. No problem of supply and demand with his building materials and his tools entered into the question. He had as much as he needed and carried everything with him. There was no competition, nor was there monopoly. In his little realm, no body of six hundred and fifteen Commoners deliberated upon the laws governing him, no seven hundred and fifty-three peers had the option of vetoing or passing them.

* * *

Reluctantly, I left that silken miracle floating above the whispering grass and the hurrying ants, as they busily scurried here and there, whilst a lazy, shiny slug crunched a choice green blade for his breakfast salad.

Just a few hours before, the long, yellow fingers of the searchlights had pointed across the sky and the sirens shrieked and moaned their "Wake up," for this was the morning after an air raid warning.

Tiny Mr. Spider cared not. Let them try to destroy. He was building.

G. I. M.

Memories of Our House on Fourteenth Street

I FIRST "REALIZED" Fourteenth Street at a very tender age, and I perfectly recall that flush of initiation, consisting as it did of an afternoon call with my father at a house there situated, one of an already fairly mature row on the south side and quite near Sixth Avenue. It was as "our" house, just acquired by us, that he thus invited my approval of it—heaping as that does once more the measure of my small adhesiveness. I thoroughly approved—quite as if I had foreseen that the place was to become to me for ever so long afterwards a sort of anchorage of the spirit, being at the hour as well a fascination for the eyes, since it was there I first fondly gaped at the process of "decorating."

I saw charming men in little caps ingeniously formed of folded newspaper—where in the roaring city are those quaint badges of the handicrafts now?—mounted on platforms and casting plaster into moulds; I saw them in particular paste long strips of yellowish grained paper upon walls, and I vividly remember thinking the grain and the pattern (for there was a pattern from waist-high down, a complication of dragons and sphinxes and scrolls and other fine flourishes) a wonderful and sumptuous thing. I would give much, I protest, to recover its lost secret, to see what it really was—so interesting ever to retrace, and sometimes so difficult of belief, in a community of one's own knowing, is the general aesthetic adventure, are the dangers and delusions, . . that Taste has smilingly survived and after which the fickle creature may still quite brazenly look one in the face. Our quarter must have bristled in those years with the very worst of the danger-signals—though indeed they figured but as coarse complacencies; the age of "brown stone" had just been ushered in, and that material, in deplorable, in monstrous form, over all the vacant spaces and eligible sites then numerous between the Fifth and Sixth Avenues, more and more affronted the day. We seemed to have come up from a world of quieter harmonies, the world of Washington Square and thereabouts, so decent in its dignity, so instinctively unpretentious. There were even there spots of shabbiness that I recall, such as the charmless void reaching westward from the two houses that formed the Fifth Avenue corner to our grandfather's, our New York grandfather's house, itself built by him, with the happiest judgment, not so long before, and at no distant time in truth to be solidly but much less pleasingly neighboured.

The ancient name of the Parade-ground still hung about the central space, and the ancient wooden palings, then so generally accounted proper for central spaces . . . affected even my innocent childhood as rustic and mean. Union Square, at the top of the Avenue—or what practically then counted for the top—was encased, more smartly, in iron rails and further adorned with a fountain and an aged amateur-looking constable, awful to my generation in virtue of his star and his switch. I associate less elegance with the Parade-ground, into which we turned for recreation from my neighbouring dame's-school and where the parades deployed on no scale to check our own evolutions; though indeed the switch of office abounded there, for what I best recover in the connection is a sense and smell of perpetual autumn, with the ground so muffled in the leaves and twigs of the now long defunct ailanthus-tree that most of our own motions were a kicking of them up—the semi-sweet rankness of the plant was all in the air—and small boys pranced about as cavaliers whacking their steeds. . . . These were the homely joys of the nobler neighbourhood, elements that had their match, and more, hard by the Fourteenth Street home, in the poplars, the pigs, the poultry, and the "Irish houses," two or three in number, exclusive of a very fine Dutch one, seated then, this last, almost as among gardens and groves—a breadth of territory still apparent, on the spot, in that marginal ease, that spread of occupation, to the nearly complete absence of which New York aspects owe their general failure of "style."—From "A Small Boy and Others," by HENRY JAMES. (New York: Scribner.)

Seascape

Leaving that stricter heritage
of crag, root, rock, and sea-swept beach,
we saw the landscape like a boundless stage
and heard the sand dunes whisper each to each.

News of the wind had reached us second-hand.
We caught the message in the highest trees.
Turning, we felt the sting of flying sand,
and saw the gulls in twos and threes.

Time was a stranger all that day.
But the red sun guttered out, and the tide
came licking the beach where our footprints lay.
We had not known how much the light could hide
until night came, and we suddenly found
that sea roar, rising, had ringed us around.

ROBERT WISTRAND

Perpetuity

Here in my garden time stands still
As season upon season, through enduring years,
Each shrub and plant
Fulfills its mellow fruitfulness and goes,
Only to return again, and live its life anew
In sameness of content.

DOROTHY LOOK

Made in Great Britain

THE SONG *America* is unique among our early national airs; its origin is associated with no war, and it voices no belligerent sentiments. In this regard it is truly our national *hymn*. The complaint that its tune is British in origin may be viewed from two sides. Before the Revolution it belonged to our British colonial ancestors as fully as it did to their brothers in the mother country. After we were independent of England, our fathers kept the English language, and their English customs. Why should they have abandoned their English anthem, so long as it dropped its allusion to their former monarch?

New verses were plenteous. *God Save America, God Save George Washington, God Save the Thirteen States, God Save the President.* A pioneer suffragette in 1795 went so far as to write a poem called *Rights of Woman*, which began

God save each female's right
Show to her ravish'd sight
Woman is free.

Traditions about the origin of the tune are numerous. It has been claimed that it was taken from a Swiss hymn, written to celebrate the victory of ancient Geneva over the troops of the Duke of Savoy in the early seventeenth century, and was some years later arranged by Dr. John Bull (1563-1628), the English composer. Some say that early in the eighteenth century the French musician Lully made it into a French patriotic song in honor of Louis XIV, and that Handel arranged it as a song in praise of the Elector of Hanover who became George the First of England. These are merely legends, but the fact remains that the tune is used in many countries.

It is probable that it was really written by Henry Carey (1685?-1743), the English composer of *Sally in Our Alley*. Carey sang the song, with the words "God Save Great George Our King" at a tavern in Cornhill in 1740, on the occasion of a dinner party held to celebrate Admiral Vernon's capture of Porto Bello. He announced that the words and music were his own, and it is probable that they were, for he would have had a hard time escaping detection, had he stolen so striking a melody.—From "Our American Music," by JOHN TASKER HOWARD. (New York: Crowell.)

The Christian Science
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Established by
MARY BAKER EDDY
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing, and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly

Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in seven languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copies, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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FCC Seeks 'Columnists' On Airways

Radio 'G-Men' expand activities in Boston—New detecting station to be established.

Law enforcement activities of the Federal Communications Commission—the "G Men" of the air—redoubled as a truck equipped with a radio direction finder cruised the Boston area as part of the augmented F. C. C. campaign to increase its vigilance over the air in the detection of possible "outlaw" or "fifth column" radio stations.

Indicative of the expanded campaign was the expansion of the Boston headquarters office space to the twentieth floor of the Custom House in addition to the regular office now on the seventh floor.

The new offices will be used chiefly as examination rooms, where applicants for licenses to operate radio stations—amateur or commercial—will be given official tests. This will relieve the congestion in the regular quarters, permitting greater efficiency in routine work, including the tracking down of "pirate" or unlicensed transmitting stations operated in some instances by radio spies who are alleged to be flashing orders for "fifth columnists" of the air, seeking to undermine Uncle Sam's defense program.

Fingerprinting Continues

Part of the extensive steps being taken to combat such subversive activity is the order to fingerprint every holder of a radio transmitter's license, a task that must be completed before Sept. 15. The work is going on rapidly at the Boston headquarters, where operators at commercial radiocasting stations, aviators, ship radio men, foresters, firemen, operators of television equipment, and even the police who have done excellent work in combatting crime by the use of fingerprints, are themselves being fingerprinted because they operate two-way radio equipment and that work requires a license. Photographs and certificates of citizenship are required also.

Primarily, the Boston F. C. C. office controls a "monitor" station soon to be located in Millis—one of seven established at strategic points throughout the country—for the purpose of keeping licensed radio stations, whether commercial or private, on their proper wave lengths, preventing the operation of "secret" stations, and policing the air in general.

With the air already crowded with wave bands used for everything from commercial radiocasting to short-wave ship-to-shore calls, including industrial and emergency services, as well as the amateurs, it is no small task to "control" the air. But last year alone more than 300 illegal stations were tracked down by the seven monitor stations, it was learned, and the nation's field inspection offices have been increased from 26 to 32.

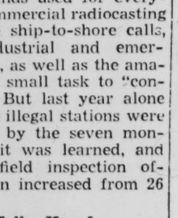
Spy Talks Heard

Hardly had Uncle Sam started to speed up his defense program than spy radio conversations began to appear on the air, detected by the skilled officials of the FCC who are on duty at the monitor stations day and night, listening intently to everything from music to talks between amateurs. The situation became so serious that the FCC recently prohibited all amateurs from communicating with foreign operators, even in neutral countries. They were also forbidden to use portable transmitters which are of the type popular with fifth columnists, except in emergency work.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with local showers tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature. Gentle to moderate southerly winds.



Massachusetts: Cloudy with showers, except in extreme southeast portion. Warmer in northeast portion today. Showers tomorrow.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Showers today and tomorrow; not much change in temperature.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh south winds; weather cloudy with showers over north portion today.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	71	New Orleans	92	77
Chicago	82	62	New York	73	69
Denver	78	55	Norfolk	83	76
Kansas City	85	64	Philadelphia	76	74
Los Angeles	90	62	St. Louis	85	65
Miami	87	79	Washington	84	75
Minneapolis	65	59			

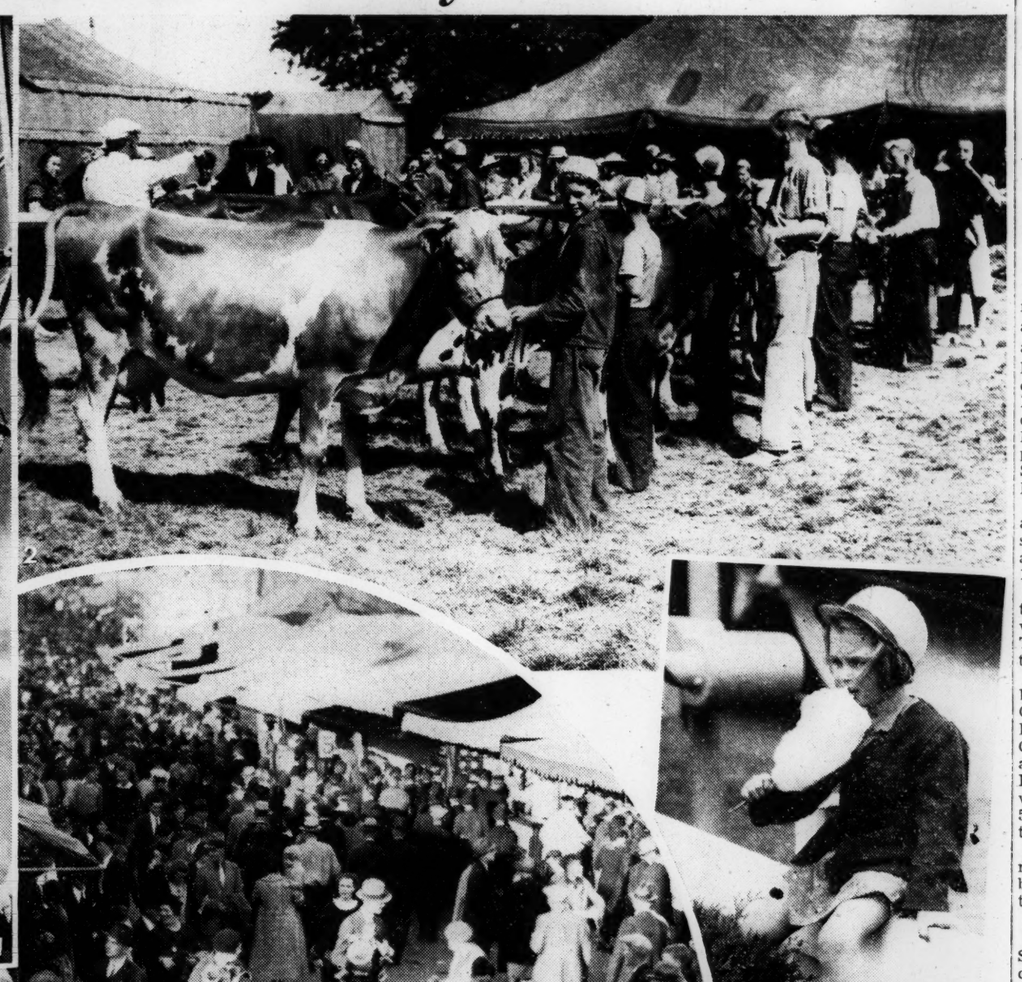
A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., Aug. 31.
B—Maximum, Aug. 30.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 10:33 p. m., E. D. T.; height 10.8 feet.
Sunday, 11:03 a. m., E. D. T.; height 10.3 feet.
Sunday, 11:24 p. m., E. D. T.; height 11.3 feet.
Monday, 11:52 a. m.; E. D. T.; height 10.9 feet.
Tuesday, 12:14 a. m., E. D. T.; height 11.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:51 p. m., E. D. T., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 7:49 p. m., E. D. T., Sunday.
Light all vehicles by 7:48 p. m., E. D. T., Monday.

There's No Fun Like a County Fair

1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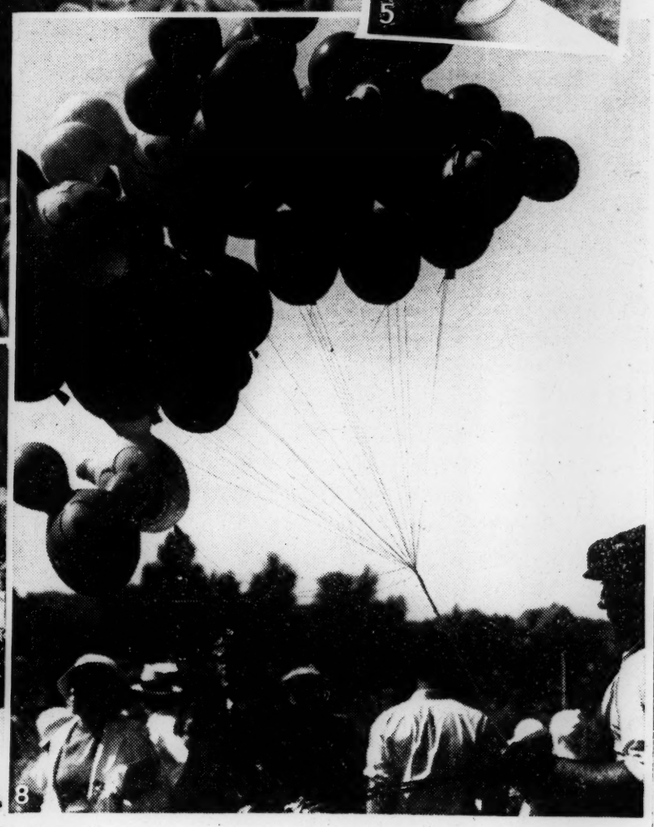
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8

By a Staff Photographer

What New Englanders Flock to See

(1) Next to the merry-go-round, the ferris wheel is the most popular and thrilling ride. (2) Every fair has its successful 4-H Club exhibitors—here is a group entered in the novice class. (3) Flowers and a prize pumpkin find two young admirers. (4) Half the fun's the crowd. (5) Who ever heard of a fair without little girls and spun-sugar cones? (6) Presenting prize winners in a culinary contest. (7) The Bohemian glass blowers always draw a crowd. (8) And there's always the balloon man.

New England Business Has Good Advance

With many of New England's machine shops and industrial plants humming at new highs of activity the business index in the six States improved appreciably this week.

Leaping to figures 15 per cent above the corresponding period a year ago department store sales reflected the extra spending money that has been dropped into the pockets and purses of many factory employees.

Volume of trading in print cloths and related items also moved steadily up during the week and prices remained firm. Carded broadcloths and narrow sheetings responded to the improved tone in the print cloth division.

Sales of wool piece goods were slow even though the Government made definite announcement it would call for bids for substantial quantities of military uniform materials in September. The raw wool market, however, was stimulated to considerable activity and prices of raw material and wool tops moved higher.

Sole and upper leather sales were better than in recent weeks and prices strengthened. Sales of footwear, however, were comparatively slow, but sentiment improved with the recovery registered in the hide market.

Bank deposits increased slightly, but there was a small decline in commercial loans. The New England Power Association's output of electrical energy was up 7.29 per cent compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

In its monthly business review issued today the Federal Reserve Bank reported the level of general business activity in New England during July was considerably higher than in June, after allowances for customary seasonal changes.

Total number of wage earners employed in manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts in July was 4.2 per cent higher than in June and aggregate weekly pay rolls increased 6.6 per cent. As compared with July a year ago the number of wage earners increased 3.2 per cent and wages 8.8 per cent. In Rhode Island July pay rolls were up 12.3 per cent as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Yankeeland to Revel in Fairs For the Next Month or So

"Step right up folks and buy your tickets. The country fair season is now in full swing."

No event on rural New England's calendar—unless it's town meetin' day—is more anticipated than the fair. And during the next two months there will be more than 60 of them in Yankeeland, ranging from Massachusetts' big Brockton Fair and the even larger Eastern States Exposition at Springfield in September, to the little Sagadahoc Fair at Topsham, Maine, in October.

As fair time approaches each year Farmer Brown, his wife and the youngsters are busier than ever.

The vegetables which give promise of becoming blue ribbon winners are carefully nurtured in the fields, Bessie the Holstein cow, is groomed for the cattle show, mother brushes up on old recipes for "Down East" biscuits and finishes her canning, while sister works on her gingham dress. Brother slicks the brindle calf for entry in 4-H Club competitions.

Whether large or small, the ingredients for a New England country fair are the same. Take a clear, crisp day, mix well with gaily bedecked exhibition buildings, barns, and stables together with a goodly number of tents and stands; add liberally of horses, hogs, cows, sheep, poultry; insert a complete display of farm machinery; include, at least, one exhibit of articles dear to the heart of womanhood, such as hooked rugs, old shawls, and handicraft products that have delighted women for generations, not forgetting a generous display of the culinary arts.

Next, don't neglect to supply one midway complete with barkers. Garnish with thrilling rides. A merry-go-round and ferris wheel are absolutely necessary.

At Marshfield, Mass., the 74th annual fair of the Marshfield Agricultural and Horticultural Society, which has clung tenaciously to the New England fair traditions, is already open. It will continue through Labor Day.

At Topsfield, Mass., the State's oldest fair and the second oldest in New England, will get under way on Sept. 4 when the Essex County Fair opens its gates for the 119th season. The Fair, which will continue through Sept. 8, will offer a rodeo and wild west show as a headline attraction.

Brockton Fair, one of the best attended fairs in this section, opens Sept. 8 for one week, followed by the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield from Sept. 15-21. Other New England fairs will be:

Sept. 2 Haddam Neck, Conn.
Sept. 2-3 Blandford, Mass.
Sept. 2-4 North Penobscot Fair, Springfield, Maine.
Sept. 2-7 All Maine Fair, Lewiston, Maine.
Sept. 2-7 Rutland, Vt.
Sept. 3-5 Pittsfield, N. H.
Sept. 4-9 Topsfield, Mass.
Sept. 5-7 Northampton, Mass.
Sept. 5-7 Bridgewater, Mass.
Sept. 6-7 Waldo and Penobscot Fair, Monroe, Maine.
Sept. 7 Guilford, Maine.
Sept. 7 West Torrington, Conn.
Sept. 9-11 Greenfield, Mass.
Sept. 10-11 South Woodstock, Conn.
Sept. 10-12 Plymouth, N. H.
Sept. 9-14 Oxford County Fair, South Paris, Maine.
Sept. 10-11 Unity, Maine.
Sept. 11-13 Washington County Fair, Machias, Maine.
Sept. 12-14 Washington County Fair, Northfield, Vt.
Sept. 13 Southwick, Mass.
Sept. 13-14 Acton, Mass.
Sept. 13-14 Berlin, Conn.
Sept. 14 Chaplin, Conn.
Sept. 14 Embden, Maine.
Sept. 15-21 Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 16-21 Cumberland, Maine.
Sept. 17-21 Rochester, N. Y.
Sept. 17-19 "World's Fair," Tunbridge, Vt.
Sept. 17-19 Cherryfield, Maine.
Sept. 17-19 Franklin County Fair, Farmington, Maine.
Sept. 20-21 Meriden, Conn.
Sept. 23-28 Great Barrington, Mass.
Sept. 24-29 Wesserunsett Valley, Athens, Maine.
Sept. 24-25 Cummington, Mass.
Sept. 24-26 Hopkinton, N. H.
Sept. 24-27 Cornish, Maine.
Sept. 25 Cochewagen Fair, Monmouth, Me.
Sept. 25 Sterling, Mass.
Sept. 25 Somers, Conn.
Sept. 25 Guilford, Conn.
Sept. 25-26 North Oxford Fair, Andover, Maine.
Sept. 27-28 Pembroke, Maine.
Sept. 27-28 "World's Fair," North Waterford, Maine.
Sept. 27-28 Littleville Community Fair Huntington, Mass.
Oct. 2-3 Deerfield, N. H.
Oct. 1-2 Litchfield, Maine.
Oct. 1-3 West Oxford Fair, Fryeburg, Maine.
Oct. 2-4 Bristol County Fair Segregansett, Mass.
Oct. 3 Leeds Center, Maine.
Oct. 4-5 Durham, Conn.
Oct. 4-5 Wolcott Fair Waterbury, Conn.
Oct. 8-12 Danbury, Conn.
Oct. 8-10 Sagadahoc Fair, Topsham, Maine.
Oct. 12 Sandwich, N. H.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Bill of Divorcement," with Adolphe Menjou and Maureen O'Hara. 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "One Million B. C." 2:05, 5:20, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Kay Francis and Randolph Scott. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Mischa Auer and Billy Gilbert. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:50. Also "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," with Ruth Terry and Johnny Downs. 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers in "Lucky Partners." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros., Andrews Sisters, and Constance Moore. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Modern—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "My Love Came Back," with Olivia de Havilland. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby, Mary Martin and Oscar Levant. 10:00 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Money and the Woman," with Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

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Orpheum—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I Love You Again." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Paramount—
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," with Ruth Terry and Johnny Downs. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO, Boston—
"Hold That Woman," featuring James Dunn. 9:15 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 7:15, 10:35. Also "Doomed to Die," featuring Boris Karloff. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. Stage: Cotton Club Revue, The Peters Sisters, Chuck & Chuckles. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35.

State—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I Love You Again." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blonde Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Pete Smith Will Test Your I. Q.," "Two-Reel Western," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. Also "My Love Came Back," with Olivia de Havilland. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

Telepix—
March of Time's Panama Canal; U. S. Navy; Ozzie Nelson; Fitzpatrick Travels; Schubert's Ave Maria; Archery; Electrical Discoveries; cartoon and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
Boris Karloff in "Demon Doctor." 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9. Also "The Bat Whispers," with Chester Morris. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10.

Tremont—
"Brother Orchid," with Edward G. Robinson. Also "His Girl Friday," featuring Rosalind Russell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Also "The Light That Failed," with Ronald Colman.

Uptown—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Kay Francis and Randolph Scott. 1:35, 5:05, 8:35. Also "Maryland," Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter, 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

University—
Randolph Scott in "When the Daltons Rode." 3:10, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Private Affairs," featuring Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 5, 8:05. Tomorrow: Joan Crawford in "Susan and God." 2:40, 6, 9:15. Also "Sandy is a Lady," with Mischa Auer. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Boston Unions Head Program On Labor Day

A. F. of L. sponsors rally on Common with Tobin to speak—C. I. O. to hold meetings.

Labor Day will be commemorated in Boston by a band concert and speaking in Boston Common arranged by the Boston Central Labor Union. The principal speakers will be Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Henry Iler of Washington, director of organization of the American Federation of Government Employees, and James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Band music will begin at 10 a. m. at the Parkman Bandstand, the speaking at 11:30. Several of the addresses will be broadcast from 11:30 to 12.

John J. Kearney, President of the Boston Central Labor Union, will be chairman of the meeting. The event is sponsored by units of the American Federation of Labor.

The other wing of organized labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, will confine itself largely to informal meetings of C. I. O. organizations to listen to a national broadcast by John L. Lewis, C. I. O. president. Mr. Lewis will speak from Washington from 5 to 5:30 eastern daylight saving time on Monday.

Following labor custom at Lawrence, a rally of labor groups will be held by C. I. O. units there today.

Long Week End

Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is the one holiday under the present calendar upon which everyone can depend annually for a long week end. For this reason, week-end Labor Day vacations are easily planned in advance; and travel, transportation, and resort business are at their peak.

The holiday isn't old. In fact, it dates from about 1882. In that year Peter J. McGuire, one of the active leaders in the Knights of Labor, was President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. In May of that year he submitted a proposal to the Central Labor Union in New York suggesting that labor should select a day for a parade. In submitting his proposal he said that such a day "would show the strength and esprit de corps of the trade and labor organizations."

He argued that other holidays represented religious, civil and national events, but that "none were representative of the industrial spirit, the great vital forces of the nation." Seeking a suitable place in the calendar for Labor Day, he observed that quite a gap existed in the procession of holidays between Independence Day and Thanksgiving.

First Labor Day in 1882

His proposal to observe Labor Day on the first Monday in September was accepted and the first celebration occurred Sept. 5, 1882. A great parade was held in New York, and soon afterward the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor voted in favor of an annual celebration.

It became national when on Oct. 9, 1884, the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada met in convention in Chicago and voted in favor of the proposal. This organization later became the American Federation of Labor.

Under the new World Calendar proposed by the World Calendar Association, every holiday will occur on a regular, fixed weekday and date, many of them coming on Monday. Other holidays likewise may be stabilized so as to extend the long-week-end feature throughout the calendar year. "This stabilization factor will enable us to plan vacations on other long week ends with the same confidence and enjoyment we feel when making Labor Day plans," say the officials.

Governor Says Nazi Claim Is Dark Age Relic

Decrying the Nazi belief in a German master race which he said throws civilization back hundreds of years, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall called upon all Americans to maintain the principles and practices born of the American Revolution.

Speaking last night at Memorial services of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, holding their forty-fifth annual encampment in Boston, the Governor said:

"If we do not join together here and now to preserve the Democratic way of life by every means at our disposal, we truly cannot complain of the fate the future may hold for us.

"We have the material resources to withstand any foe, but the enemy of defeatism can be destroyed only by the stanch determination of every man and woman that Democracy must live."

The Governor's speech, in which he attacked the idea of a master race as "the vital fact that underlies all the fanaticism in the drive for world domination," followed a rain-soaked parade of some 10,000 veterans, who plodded doggedly through Boston's downtown streets in spite of puddles and sodden clothing.

Attorney General's Post Sought by Six in G. O. P.

This is the sixth of 10 articles on candidates for party nominations in the Massachusetts primaries, Tuesday, Sept. 17. The next will describe Democratic candidates for Attorney General.

By Edgar M. Mills

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Decision of Paul A. Dever, three-term Attorney General of Massachusetts, to seek the Democratic nomination for Governor, has precipitated an unprecedented rush for both the Republican and Democratic nominations to succeed him as Chief Law Officer, with six Republicans and eight Democrats eager to become their respective party's nominee.

So politically powerful has Mr. Dever been since he assumed office in 1935 that he practically discouraged all election opposition. In 1938, he might have been without a real G. O. P. rival had not Clarence A. Barnes of Mansfield been drafted at the last minute.

This year, the six-man Republican field includes Mr. Barnes, the 1938 nominee; Robert T. Bushnell of Newton, former District Attorney of Middlesex County; William C. Crossley of Fall River, District Attorney of the Southern District; Edmund R. Dewing, District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth counties; Michael A. Fredo of Arlington and State Representative George W. Roberts of Boston.

At present, competent and impartial political observers believe Mr. Bushnell and Mr. Roberts are leading the field, while Mr. Barnes and Mr. Dewing are strong contenders for the nomination. Either of the latter might win at the Sept. 17 primary. Observers would consider victory by Mr. Crossley or Mr. Fredo a distinct political surprise.

"Fighting Bob" Bushnell has not held political office since 1930, when he retired as District Attorney following a four-year term, previous to which he had served another four years as Assistant District Attorney. During the past decade, however, he has actively supported the G. O. P. ticket as one of the Party's most spectacular speakers.

As District Attorney, Mr. Bushnell cleaned up an infamous blackmail ring, jailed fraudulent stock and business operators, and so reduced criminal activities that for two years the County had no armed holdups.

Established Police School

Perhaps his major contribution to better law enforcement was his establishement of a school for police officers in which they gained a more thorough knowledge of the legal aspect of their duties. The school attracted officers from other states and Canada, with a peak enrollment of 3,000.

Representative Roberts, descendand of Colonial Governor Thomas Roberts, is a 1925 honor graduate of Boston University Law School. As an attorney for the past 14 years, he has handled all types of litigation, although principally engaged in trial work.

Elected to the Boston City Council in 1931, Mr. Roberts gained political prominence by exposing the Mohawk Packing Company and Legal Securities Corporation scandals during the James M. Curley Mayoral administrations. He also exposed faked Work Projects Administration work slips.

Mr. Roberts was elected to the House of Representatives in 1936 and re-elected in 1938. His House service has boosted his political stock, because he claims the support of 120 of the 139 G. O. P. members.

An outspoken opponent of legalized gambling on horse and dog racing, particularly the latter, Mr. Roberts favors repeal of present gambling laws. If the tracks must be operated, he favors an increased tax on dog races.

The Back Bay Representative also has pledged himself to a campaign to place teeth in the beano law to eliminate illegal games, which he claims are mulcting Massachusetts citizens of $10,000,000 annually.

If nominated Mr. Roberts proposes to tour the state for Wendell L. Willkie and Governor Saltonstall, concentrating on the Democratic districts.

Clarence A. Barnes, the 1938 nominee, started his political career in the Massachusetts House of Representatives where he served in 1911 and 1912. For several years he has been Town Counsel and Town Moderator for Mansfield. He also served in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. This year he went to the Republican National Convention as a delegate-at-large and was a Willkie man from the start.

Mr. Barnes gained Massachusetts political fame when as counsel for Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, he defeated James M. Curley's efforts to oust Mr. Hultman.

In 1926 Mr. Barnes gained national fame by breaking the Albany baseball pool, a gambling scheme in which many persons lost considerable money.

As the nominee in 1938 Mr. Barnes devoted his whole campaign to a discussion of Mr. Curley's activities, strategy which helped to elect Governor Saltonstall.

Mr. Dewing has been District Attorney of Norfolk and Plymouth Counties since 1933, prior to which he served as Assistant District Attorney from 1929 to 1933. Only four months after becoming District Attorney, prosecution of the Millen-Faber murder case placed Mr. Dewing in the national spotlight.

Lawyer Since 1919

A graduate of Boston University Law School in 1917, Dr. Dewing began practice of law in 1919 after serving 21 months in the Army. From 1924 through 1926 he was a member of the Wellesley Finance Commission, and from 1927 through 1929 a member of the Wellesley Board of Selectmen.

Mr. Dewing points out that the State has gained the decision in every major felony case since he became District Attorney, a record he attributes to careful and proper preparation of cases.

He proposes to establish a state school for police officers and to develop a program to reduce crime among young persons.

The Norfolk and Plymouth Counties' law officer also favors fingerprinting of persons circulating and filing nomination papers for approval. This proposal arises from the fradulent signatures found on the papers of William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party condidate for Governor, now barred from the ballot.

Mr. Crossley is dean of Massachusetts District Attorneys, now serving his 14th year in office. After graduating from Boston University Law School in 1914, Mr. Crossley served in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention from 1917 through 1919. In the latter year, he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in the last annual legislative election. In 1920 he was re-elected in the first biennial legislative election. After four years in private law practice, Mr. Crossley was elected District Attorney.

Just as Mr. Bushnell is a strong vote-getter in Middlesex County, so is Mr. Crossley strong at the Bristol County polls.

Michael A. Fredo, Boston attorney, was graduated from the George Washington Law School in 1919 and has practiced law ever since.

His political background includes six years service on the Arlington School Committee, seven years as Arlington town meeting member and 10 years on the Arlington Republican Town Committee. Since February, 1939, he has been a trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Mr. Fredo, as Grand Venerable of the Sons of Italy, has announced his regret that Italy declared war. He announced that it was the duty of every Italian-American to stand by the United States and to guard its interests only.

Among Republican Candidates for Attorney General

Bachrach
George W. Roberts

R. T. Bushnell

Bachrach
C. A. Barnes

Purdy
Edmund R. Dewing

Gilchrist's
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Mandatory Writ Orders Revere To Reinstate Auditor

Miss Josephine M. Farrell, discharged as Auditor of the City of Revere two years ago, today held a mandatory writ from the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court ordering her reinstatement as Auditor.

The writ was issued Thursday by Judge Arthur W. Dolan on the petition of Miss Farrell, who said Mayor Laurence J. Gillis refused to reinstate her a month ago despite a Supreme Court ruling in her favor.

The petitioner had been in the city's service for 19 years, she told the Court, and was discharged to create a vacancy for Mrs. Lauretta Burke, sister of Mayor Gillis. Judge Dolan also ordered Mrs. Burke to refrain from usurping Miss Farrell's position.

Sale of Destroyers To Britain at Once Is Urged by Lewis

Urging immediate sale of old destroyers to Great Britain, Alfred Baker Lewis, many-times Socialist Party candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, who bolted the Party this year because Norman Thomas, Socialist presidential candidate, refused to advocate aid to Britain, Thursday addressed a letter to President Roosevelt in which he wrote:

"Nothing but your own failure to give the word is holding up the sale of 50 of our excess and over-aged destroyers to Great Britain. I strongly urge you to make such a sale immediately. Mr. Willkie would not dare criticize you if you made the sale, as he already stands committed against the spread of Hitlerism and would lay himself open to the charge of favoring appeasing the dictators if he criticized the sale."

Lecture in Gloucester On Christian Science

A free public lecture on Christian Science will be given by Mrs. Elizabeth McArthur Thomson, C. S. B., of St. Louis, Mo., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Gloucester, in City Hall, Dale Avenue, Gloucester, on Sunday, Sept. 1, at 3:30 p. m.

Mrs. Thomson is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Monday, Sept. 2, and Tuesday, Sept. 3

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Sept. 2

1.30 p. m.—WORL (620kc). Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Youth Round Table.
8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Music.

For Monday, Sept. 2

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovak Good Will program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Washington news by Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Children's Period.
7:45 p. m.—"Radio in the National Defense," lecture.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program (in Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing, news.
10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."
10:30 p. m.—"Wake up, America—Democracy in Action."

IT'S TIME TO LOOK AT SCHOOL CLOTHES

While you've been enjoying your summer vacation, the stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor have been busy rounding up the school clothes your youngsters will want. They are ready now with outfits for Indian summer or frosty days ahead. These stores like to count Monitor readers among their steady patrons.

Clamp on Boston Ship News Only Part of War Censoring

Log of the Port of Boston

Neutral Boston's port, after a year of war in Europe, bears marks of the conflict in a severe censorship of information of many kinds, in the sealing of all radio transmitting equipment of steamships while in port, in the extremely close watch kept over all ship movements by the Coast Guard, and in the barring of newspaper men from many ships arriving from oceseas.

Vessels come into port with all identifying marks painted out, some having anti-aircraft guns and four-inchers mounted aft, the latter to defend themselves against submarines. Many British vessels have adopted a new color scheme of painting superstructures brown, and vessels of the Netherlands taken over by the British Ministry of Shipping for operation since the German invasion of Holland, appear in a drab gray and without guns.

But regardless of appearance, all incoming ships are boarded by Coast Guard officers, and the radio sending equipment is sealed for the duration of their stay in port. The Coast Guard also carefully checks all ship movements, the better to avoid delay in recognizing any "strangers" in coastal waters.

Customs officials have clamped down a severe censorship against information concerning the clearance of ships, including American vessels, and regardless of where they may be going.

Some Data Still Gets Through

All data regarding the manifests of ships, showing inward or outward cargoes, regardless of the nationality of the ship; where the vessel comes from, or is destined to go, are now Government secrets. Yet there is a touch of irony in the fact that some enterprising trade papers, still believing in the "freedom of the press," manage to obtain and print the manifests of some of the ships engaged in foreign trade, despite the customs ban.

Steamship agents of many ships bar reporters from their vessels to avoid the disclosure of ship movements. Yet the vessels tie up at piers where they are plainly visible from the street, and where countless numbers of persons see and identify them daily.

The port has lost the bulk of its overseas passenger traffic, with hardly a passenger liner now making its appearance here. The total number of all vessels arriving from other countries has dropped rather sharply, but the influx and outgo of freight, as measured by the dollar valuation, has increased.

Imports through the Massachusetts Customs District for the first six months of this year, were valued at $80,766,751, which is a gain of 14½ per cent over figures for the similar period a year ago, according to E. F. Bemis, Commercial Agent of the Boston office of the Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Exports for the same period were valued at $14,184,475, a gain of 42 per cent, he says.

New Boat Schedules

Indications of the close of the summer season along the waterfront include the annual change in schedule of the Eastern Steamship Lines, which becomes effective Sept. 9. The passenger service between Boston and Yarmouth, N. S., will be reduced to two sailings weekly, as of Sept. 9, leaving Boston on Mondays and Wednesdays, and arriving at Boston Wednesdays and Saturdays. At the same time, the Saint John, N. B., service will be combined with the Yarmouth run, with one trip a week to St. John, leaving Boston Wednesdays and arriving at Boston Saturdays.

Launching of Mormacsun

Launching of the Mormacsun, at Oakland, Calif., this week, newest C-3 type of liners being built for the American merchant marine, and the third of a group of such ships just purchased by Moore-McCormack Lines, marks another step in the upbuilding of the company's Pacific Republics Line service between the Pacific coast of the United States and the Atlantic coast of South America, according to A. Douglas Cook, Manager of the Boston office of the company.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	**U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Boston Bees-Philadelphia	Goldie White Presents...
3:15	**U. S. Marine Band**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Nationals baseball	"Console Capers"
3:50	News; Old Vienna	Johnny Long's Orchestra	"Campus Capers": variety	game, Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"This Is My Land"	Johnny Long's Orchestra	program	nouncer	"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session"; college	Club Matinee: variety	**Library of Congress**	Boston Bees-Philadelphia	Musicale
4:15	debate	Club Matinee: variety	**Chamber Concert featuring the Budapest**	Nationals baseball	Consolairs
4:30	Prof. Golfers Assn.	Club Matinee: variety	**String Quartet**	game, Jim Britt, an-	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Championships	Club Matinee: variety		nouncer	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Buffalo Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Buffalo Presents"	Sport program	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Rhythms by Ricardo	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	So. American Way.	Rhythms by Ricardo	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball Scores.
6:00	News; comment	News; Music; Sport Com-	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	ment; Weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Harpsichord soloist	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**The World Today**	ed": dramatization	Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten Kapers"	Concert Orchestra	Dinner Music
7:15	**informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	European news	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Master Works on	World's Fair Orchestra	Yvette, songs	"Twentieth Century Ser-	"Let's Dance"
7:45	the Air"	World's Fair Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	enade": recordings	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Sky Blazers":	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Grand Ole Opry"	Jewish War Veterans of	Variety program
8:15	dramatization	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Grand Ole Opry"	the U. S. banquet	Variety program
8:30	"The Human Ad-	"Spotlight on Youth":	Truth or Consequences"	"Nobody's Children"	Sport program
8:45	venture"; war news	variety program	quiz program	orphans' histories	"Sing Song Time"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade:	Will Hudson's Orchestra	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Will Hudson's Orchestra	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	
9:30	Orchestra; soloists,	Radio Guild Drama	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	WOR Operatic Pop Con-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	"Saturday Night	Radio Guild Drama	ty's Orchestra	cert; vocalists; orch.	
10:00	Serenade	European news	"Station E-Z-R-A":	WOR Operatic Pop Con-	News Service
10:15	George Seldes, talk.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	comedy sketch	cert; vocalists; orch.	Frankie Stan's Orchestra
10:30	**News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	News Service	S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	"Melody in the Night"	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Weather Service	Joe Hart's Orchestra	The Argentines
11:30	Midnight Swing	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
12:00	News; weather	**Music Hall: Henrietta**	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15	Piano soloist	**Schumann, pianist; Lo-**	"FM Information Box";	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30	"Star Quest"	**renzo Alvary, bass;**	**"Wings Over America":**	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45	"Star Quest"	**String Symphony Orch.**	**talk; drama**	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00	"Star Quest"	Network speakers	Religious program	News Service	"Around the Town"
1:15	"Star Quest"	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	Children's program	"Around the Town"
1:30	"March of Games"	News Service	**Talk from London**	Wildlife Program	"Around the Town"
1:45	"March of Games"	Al and Lee Reiser	"Silver Strings"	Network program	Murray Twins: vocal.
2:00	Prof. Golfers Assn	"Treasure Trails of	Drama and music	"Symphonjetta"	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:15	Championships	Song"	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:30	Prof. Golfers Assn.	"Tapestry Musicale"	**University of Chicago**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:45	Championships	"Tapestry Musicale"	**Round Table**	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Hour
3:00	Prof. Golfers Assn.	G. Parraga, songs	Charles Dant's Orch;	Drama and Music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Championships	Norsemen Quartet	vocalist	Drama and Music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	News; Columbia	"Reveries in Melody":	Madrigal Singers	Network program	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Concert Orchestra	Paul Laval's Orchestra	**H. V. Kaltenborn**	Network program	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	"Summer Cruise":	Sunday Vespers	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	El Paseo Troubadours	"Strings and Things":
4:15	vocalists; orchestra	Sunday Vespers	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	El Paseo Troubadours	orchestra
4:30	**"Invitation to**	News; "Fun With the	"The World Is Yours":	"Haven of Rest": mari-	"Swing It"
4:45	**Learning"**	Revuers"; variety	dramatization	time hymns and songs	"Swing It"
5:00	Four Clubmen	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Yvette, songs	The McFarland Twins'	"Melodic Moods"
5:15	Tennis Summary	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Three Cheers: vocal	Orchestra	"Melodic Moods"
5:30	"Master Works on	Voice of Hawaii	"Sunday Down South":	Dance Orchestra	Irish Minstrels
5:45	the Air"	News Service	vocalists; orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Naval Reserve speaker
6:00	"Fun in Print":	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	Do Arres, tenor; Bob	News; Baseball Scores
6:15	literary quiz	Religious program	land's Fame"	Stanley's Orchestra	Bernhard Levitow's Or.
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Religous program
6:45	with Gene Autry	program	Baseball News	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Religous program
7:00	**News of the World**	**News from Europe**	**News from Europe**	Ramona; Tune Twisters;	"Sweet Music"
7:15	**News of the World**	**News from Europe**	**News from Europe**	popular orchestra	"Sweet Music"
7:30	**"The Adventures of**	World's Fair Band	University of California	News Service	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45	**Ellery Queen"**	World's Fair Band	Dance Orchestra	Wythe Williams, news	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00	**Columbia Work-**	**Sunday Night Concert:**	**Edgar Bergen; Donald**	**American Forum of the**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:15	**shop: drama**	**Summer Symphony Or-**	**Dickson; orchestra**	**Air**	
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	**chestra, conducted by**	**"One Man's Family":**	**American Forum of the**	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:45	drama; News	**Erich Leinsdorf**	**dramatic sketch**	**Air**	
9:00	**Summer Hour: Jes-**	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	**sica Dragonette;**	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	
9:30	**James Newell; Lin-**	American sketch	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	King Cole Swingsters
9:45	**ton Wells; orch.**	"Sports Newsreel"	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	The Coral Islanders
10:00	Sports News	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; WGN Symphonic	Variety program
10:15	Weather; Music	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Hour: Rose Bampton,	Variety program
10:30	Network program	"Good Will Hour": John	Human Nature in Action	soprano; symphony or.,	News Service
10:45	Network program	J. Anthony, director	"Voice Beside You"	W. Pelletier, conductor	Army Recruiting progr'm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Sports; Weather.	News Service	Mark Russell's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
11:30	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Bees-Brooklyn Dodgers	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15	The Soloists	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Baseball Interviews	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Second game, Boston	"Console Capers"
4:00	**Lecture Hall**	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Bees vs. Brooklyn	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Singing Strings"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Dodgers	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Swing Unlimited"	Sport program	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Second game, Boston	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Swing Unlimited"	Sport program; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Bees vs. Brooklyn	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris.	**Labor Day Address by**	"Girl Alone": sketch	Dodgers	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Jay Wesley, sports.	**John L. Lewis**	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Bees vs. Dodgers	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Network speaker	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	**President Roosevelt**	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	**President Roosevelt**	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	**President Roosevelt**	Fred Hoey, sports	Billy B. Van; Johnny	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	Cole's Orchestra	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15	**Senator J. J. Davis**	"Radio Magic": drama	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Music for You"	Dinner Music
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	**Burns and Allen; Artie**	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Let's Dance"
7:45	serial drama	**Shaw's Orchestra**	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons": ske
8:00	**Francis Perkins**	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	**James Melton; Francia**	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	Four Clubmen	interviews	**White; orchestra**	program	Variety program
8:30	Tom Howard: Geo.	Washington Merry-Go-	Symphonic orchestra	"The Green Hornet":	Variety program
8:45	Shelton; war news	Round	Symphonic orchestra	mystery drama	Studio program
9:00	**"Forecast": Frank**	Chamber Music Society	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	**Craven, Mary Astor**	of Lower Basin Street	program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
9:30	**in "The Birth of a**	Paul Martin's Orchestra	"Show Boat": vocalists;	Concert Miniatures	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	**Nation"**	Paul Martin's Orchestra	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Concert Miniatures	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	European news	Lullaby Lady: Conti-	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Tropical Moods"	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Darrell Calker's Orch.
10:30	**News of the War**	U. S. Army Program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Yesterdays": Harold	Frankie Stan's Orch.
10:45	Music; Weather	Mastersingers	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Stokes' Orchestra	Victor Vincent's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	The Brass Hats
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Glen Miller's Orchestra	The Serenaders
11:30	"Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch.	Glen Miller's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Woody Herman's Orch.	The McFarland Twins	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Oleander Male Quartet
3:15	Waltz music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Network program	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	"The Land of Dreams":	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"	narrator and organ	"Console Capers"
4:00	'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Hits and Encores	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	"Tropical Tunes"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Mellow Music"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Gold Coast Music"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Zeke Manners' Gang	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	Zeke Manners' Gang	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris.	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, stories	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Dance Hour": records	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan's Sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	Political talk	News Service	"Whispering Dan"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15	**Joey Kearns' Orch.**	"Mr. Keen": drama	News Roundup	Clarence A. Barnes	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Musico": song guessing	Clarence Fuhrman's Or.	"Serenade": recordings	"Let's Dance"
7:45	"Second Husband"	contest	H. V. Kalenborn	"Serenade": recordings	The Foursome
8:00	"Court of Missing	Roy Shield's Revue	Ray Bloch's Orchestra;	Wythe Williams, news	"Around the Town"
8:15	Heirs": interviews.	William C. Crosley	soloist; chorus	Swing Session	"Around the Town"
8:30	"First Nighter":	**"Information, Please":**	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Ned Jordon, Secret	Waltz Time
8:45	drama; War news.	**questions and answers.**	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Agent": drama	"About Today": drama
9:00	"We, the People"	"Musical Americana":	"Battle of the Sexes":	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Variety Hour"
9:15	"We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	quiz program	Carlos Molina's Orch.	"Variety Hour"
9:30	"Professor Quiz"	The Legion's Big Parade:	"Meredith Willson's Mu-	"Laugh 'n' Swing Club":	"Variety Hour"
9:45	"Professor Quiz"	speakers	sical Revue"	comedy; music	"Variety Hour"
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Political talk	"Summer Pastime":	**Raymond Gram Swing**	"Five Star News"
10:15	Public Affairs	Political talk	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News Service	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:30	Accordiana	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	"Vagabond Trail": so-	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; Weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	house": variety	loist; orchestra	The Streamliners
11:00	News; sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15	News; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	**"One Year of War";	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	**roundtable**	Duke Daley's Orchestra	"Five Star News"

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6 p. m.—"Happy Week-end." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.
Lima, Peru—6:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club, OAK-4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Hamburg Reichssender Orchestra; DJL, 15.11 meg., 25.5 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hungarian Dance; Budapest Concert Orchestra; News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—The Week's Program. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Light Music by Sugii and His Band. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

For Sunday, Sept. 1

Guatemala—4:30 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 15.17meg., 19m.
Guatemala—1:15 p. m.—Marimba "Palma de Oro." TGWA, 15.17meg., 19m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—From German Opera. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." London Commentary. GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Musical Program. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.88m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Lord Haw Haw." DJL, 15.11meg., 19.8m; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m; DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Opera; Band Concert; Light Music. 2RO3, 9.63meg., 31.1m; 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m; 2RO6, 15.30meg., 19.6m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"To Talk of Many Things." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

*Mother

Puzzlers' Meeting To Study Codes

Whispers of spy plots, the bewildering swiftness of the Nazi conquest of the Continent, and this country's hurried preparations for defense, all have served to make the United States cryptogram conscious, the advance guard of the National Puzzlers' League, Inc., was unanimous in reporting today on arrival at convention headquarters in the Parker House.

The international spy and his secret communications, long a sinister figure in history and in fiction, will be shown up to be only a man after all; and that his ciphers and concealed messages can be undone as easily as they are constructed. Proof of this will be offered at the sessions of the American Cryptogram Association, holding its seventh annual meeting concurrently with the Puzzlers' 114th semiannual meeting and with the Junior Puzzlers' League.

Popular interest, stimulated by the European war, and spy rumors in this country, has increased in the past year, officers of these clubs said, and amateur puzzlers have turned to the deciphering of messages in codes.

The hobby has extended to shortwave radio "hams." Youngsters are joining in by intra-neighborhood "code" letters written in, or interlined, with "invisible ink"—milk or orange juice, which stand out on a sheet of paper when exposed to heat. Less grim, and away from official secret intelligence of Army, Navy and the Diplomatic Corps, is Cryptanalysis, taken up by hundreds as a family game guaranteed to sharpen one's wits.

Bellhops at the Parker House are beginning to become a bit puzzled on the arrival of the puzzlers and by Monday probably will be calling for some help in decoding themselves.

Members of the Puzzlers' League scorn to appear at convention wearing their every-day names. Albert A. Griffin, the President, answers to that name in Swansea, Mass., and when functioning as a teacher in the Classical High School in Providence, R. I. At conventions he is "The Griffin."

Similarly, Mrs. S. R. Aldrich-Ames of Melrose, first Vice-President, is "Maine-iac" at meetings; S. James Nesi of New York City, Second Vice-President, is "Twisto"; Everett M. Smith of Boston, secretary, is "Puzzlesmith"; and Rufus T. Strohm of Scranton, Pa., editor of the League publication, "The Enigma," is "Arty Ess."

A directory of members discloses "Acereca," (a "palindrome") "Abie Ghinner," "N. O'Body," "Oedipus," "Morning Glory," and "L. E. Phant"—to give a sampling of names assumed by the club members in correspondence and at meetings.

Last night early delegates had a get-together at the hotel. Today others among the 150 delegates were checking in, with a N. P. L. business session at 2 p. m. and an A. C. A. business meeting at 8 tonight.

On Sunday afternoon (at 3 p. m.) there will be a public puzzle contest in the Dickens Room and the League banquet at 6:30. On Monday delegates will motor to Plymouth and a clambake at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Philip B. Carter.

Leaving secret messages to the cipher-breakers, the puzzlers will talk shop on charades, which are still in favor; cryptarithms (arithmetic with letters for numerals); problems of substitution and transposal, anagrams, solving the rebus, and filling in geometric descendents of the popular crossword puzzle.

Puzzler

Rufus T. Strohm

Mr. Strohm is in Boston for the Puzzlers Convention. He comes from Scranton, Pa., and is Vice-President and dean of the faculty of the International Correspondence Schools and official editor of "The Enigma," organ of the National Puzzlers' League, Inc. Among Puzzlers he is known familiarly as "Arty Ess."

Hearing Set On Changes In Pier Rate

Proposed changes in wharfage rates at the state-owned piers in Boston, whereby a flat rate for each ton of cargo handled is planned to displace the old practice of different rates for different commodities, are scheduled by the State Department of Public Works.

A hearing on the question is to be held at the rooms of the Department, 100 Nashua Street, Sept. 18.

The proposed changes affect Commonwealth Pier, No. 5, South Boston, and Commonwealth Pier, No. 1, East Boston. No change is contemplated in the "dockage" charge of 10 cents a ton of cargo handled, which is paid by the steamer. The wharfage rates are paid by the receivers of the freight.

Minimum wharfage charges are proposed to be 25 cents, with the rate for a ton or more 50 cents. The charge for lumber will be increased from 25 cents to 50 cents for 1,000 feet in covered space and from 25 cents to 40 cents in other space. The new rates are proposed to become effective Nov. 1.

With exception of the state piers, which have had their own schedule of rates, Boston pier owners have been using the old "Howard Scale" of rates for many years, which calls for different rates for each commodity.

Japan Imports Of Equipment At Low Point

Foreign Trade Flashes

Japanese office equipment imports are at a record low level, according to Harold P. Smith, manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Perhaps no other line has been so severely affected by Japan's difficult economic position, he said. Imports of this class in 1939 were valued at only $11,000, a decline of 83 per cent as compared with 1938. It was the lowest total recorded in 40 years. The decrease applied to all types of equipment, including a drop of 97 per cent in numbering machines, 83 per cent in cash registers and calculating machines, and 82 per cent in typewriters. A large portion of these appliances came from the United States.

Busses for Street Cars

Busses are to replace street cars in Sao Paulo, Brazil. The Collective Transport Commission has concluded its studies in connection with the reorganization of Sao Paulo's street railway system, which was undertaken since the contract between the city of São Paulo, and the Sao Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Company, for operation of street cars ,will terminate in 1941. The plans call for the purchase of about 1,000 busses to replace the street cars, which will be withdrawn from service, it is understood.

Indies Accumulating Funds

Head offices of firms in The Netherlands, having branch offices in The Netherlands Indies, have been transferred to the branch offices, following invasion of the Low Countries, by Germany. Some, however, have been unable to carry on their normal activities because of problems arising out of reorganization, and readjustment. The transfer has ben accompanied by cessation of remittance of profits to The Netherlands, and these funds are consequently accumulating in The Netherland Indies.

Soil analysis is now obligatory in Germany, in order that farm productivity may be increased to the maximum without undue use of fertilizers. All farmers are required to submit soil samples to designated stations for the tests, of which the methods utilize photo-electric cells.

Other Japanese Losses

A survey of the financial statements of 140 leading Japanese corporations covering the six-month period ending with May, 1940, shows that 23 companies were forced to reduce dividends, compared with the preceding six-month term. Scarcity of materials, increasing production costs, and the Government's insistence on lower dividends were held primarily responsible for the reductions. Firms earning less during the later period were primarily iron and steel concerns, collieries, and power companies. In contrast, peace-time industries—notably the electric railway companies—reported increased earnings during the period under review, 28 concerns raising dividend rates as compared with the preceding term.

They Are Seen in Parade of New Cars

Boston's Automobile Row Glitters

Upper left, Fred M. Zeder, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Chrysler Corporation. Upper right, First view of Plymouth's 1941 design. Bottom, The "Car of Youth," Hupmobile's new Skylark four-passenger convertible model.

Bellange Work On Exhibit At Art Museum

Rare prints by the French artist, Jacques Bellange, who was active in Nancy from 1602 to some time after 1611, form the special exhibit of the week at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Formerly owner of only three prints and a copy, the Museum has now acquired 45 of the 50 known works of this master ,as well as five additional copies.

Many of these belonged at one time to A. P. F. Robert-Dumesnil nineteenth-century collector who resigned his law practice to devote himself to the critical description of French prints. His publication, "Peintre-graveur Francais," has for the past century been a guide to the lover of French prints.

New Hampshire Rate For Taxes Declines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 31—The average tax rate in the State of New Hampshire for the year 1940 shows a slight decrease from 1939, but is the fourth highest in the history of the State, according to figures just released by the State Tax Commission.

The Commission reveals that, with only four of the smallest towns to be heard from, the average real estate tax rate in New Hampshire for 1940 is $3.42 per $100 of valuation. This compares with $3.45 a year ago, $3.48 in 1938, and $3.43 in 1936. The four towns whose figures have not been received and are not included in the average are Washington, Sharon, Waterville and Erroll.

Piloting's Anniversary

Piloting in America was started 200 years ago, and the anniversary was observed this week in Boston harbor when members of the Massachusetts Historical League went aboard the pilot boat Northern Light, to felicitate the Boston pilots on their long and historical record. A volume of records of the Boston pilots was presented to the crew of the Northern Light, covering the period between 1740 and 1940.

Studebaker Climaxes Week Of New Auto 1941 Models

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is Studebaker's day in Boston's automobile row.

Climaxing a week of new automobile displays along Commonwealth Avenue's decorated showrooms, during which Plymouth, Nash, and Pontiac unleashed the brakes on their 1941 models, Studebaker lifted the screen on its three new lines highlighted by a "Slipstream Land Cruiser" characterized as "low, wide and handsome."

Designed by Raymond Loewy, famous for his aviation Stratoliner, railroad and steamship styling, the Land Cruiser is lower, roomier and sleeker than anything ever offered by Studebaker. There are also the regular lines, Champions, Commanders and Presidents. Overdrive is available on all models.

As in all the new cars this season, Studebaker has widened front and rear seats. The vertical locking strip in the rear windows not only operates individually to let in the air, but it is believed to be the only type in use that also lowers with the windows when it is pulled down.

Easier to Enter

In two-door cars, the front seats swing inward as they are pulled forward, this allowing exceptional ease in entering the rear seat compartment. Modern airplane construction is used in the frames of the seats.

Automatic hill holder to keep the car from rolling back on hills without using the brakes is an integral part of the braking system, leaving the right foot free for acceleration on steep grades. Standard two-spoke wheels are used throughout the three lines.

Studebaker production is conservatively set for 150,000 cars in 1941, compared with 197,963 cars in the 1940 model year. Retooling for the new models cost $5,000,000 compared with $3,000,000 for 1940. Advertising alone will take $2,000,000 in this season's campaign.

Nash Takes Bow

Nash took its annual bow this week in Boston, as did Plymouth and Pontiac. W. A. Blees, General Sales Manager of Nash Motors, brought a traveling convention to this city to talk about the new low-priced Ambassador 600, a big automobile 194 inches long with seats five feet wide.

Mr. Blees said that the car averaged more than 30 miles to the gallon but that Nash would follow its usual conservative custom of advertising "between 25 and 30 miles per gallon." This is the kind of economy that average drivers can expect, he said, although they might get more.

Nash has spent $7,000,000 to prepare its plants for the 1941 cars.

Pontiac Torpedoes

We saw the new Pontiacs today and find them looking more like a torpedo than ever. Both sixes and eights are following the torpedo styling of 1940, only more so. The styling gives an appearance of great length, although the cars have no longer wheel-bases than 1940 models.

They are smart, comfortable, and definitely roomier, with large glove compartments, amazingly huge baggage carriers on back and a dashboard that is a treat to look at. The grilles on front have been substantially changed with more of the horizontal bar styling. The sixes have become big cars.

Where the Dollars Go

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 31 (AP)—The Russell Manufacturing Company, which recently paid off in silver dollars to learn more about its employees' spending habits, reports that merchandise took 69.8 per cent of the $35,000 weekly pay roll.

Insofar as the company was able to learn from figures checked in the Middletown area, 14.2 per cent of the weekly pay roll went into savings accounts, 4.6 per cent was used to pay utility companies for their respective services and .014 per cent was devoted to amusements.

This totaled 88.614 per cent leaving 11.386 per cent unaccounted for, the company officials said but they believe this was spent in other communities, perhaps in summer theaters and in stores.

George M. Williams, President of the company, which makes automotive equipment and has been filling government orders, said the survey "went beyond expectations."

He asserted that the experiment had accomplished its purpose—"to know just how far reaching is our industrial pay roll."

By merchandise was meant hardware, drugs, shoes, groceries, meats, furniture, clothing and jewelry.

The results were made possible through co-operation on the part of merchants, the banks and the Chamber of Commerce.

Quonset to Prohibit Nearby Liquor Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH KINGSTON, R. I., Aug. 31—The United States Navy will make every effort to prevent opening of liquor establishments within a radius of one and one-half miles from the proposed $25,000,000 Quonset Point Naval Air Station, the North Kingston Town Council has been informed.

Commander H. J. Brow, in charge of the Naval detail at the station, in a formal statement read to a recent Council meeting, said no location for a liquor business closer to the station than the Post Road would be approved by the officer in charge of the station. Commander Brow said his statement was not a guarantee that other commanders in the future at Quonset will not increase the limit.

Revere Statue Unveiling Sept. 22 After 55 Years

The Cyrus Dallin Statue of Paul Revere showing the colonial hero astride a fiery mount—a statue which provoked such controversy 55 years ago that it was never cast until recently—will be unveiled at Paul Revere Mall, North End, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 22, the Trustees of the George Robert White Fund have announced.

The ceremonies will also mark the addition to the Mall of a series of 12 bronze tablets recording the names of 30 former residents of the North End who were prominent in civic life. Their educational, political, cultural, spiritual, industrial and civic achievements in war and peace are inscribed on the tablets.

The Revere statue was designed in 1885 by Cyrus Dallin of Boston and Arlington. It was accepted in design by the city, but never cast. Since then there have been repeated efforts of various agencies to have the original plans consummated.

Principal speaker at the dedication ceremonies will be City Councilor Henry L. Shattuck, former treasurer of Harvard University. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will preside. The ceremonies will be preceded by a short parade from Faneuil Hall through North Square, past the home of Paul Revere, to the Mall.

The Mall is a development of the George Robert White Fund, a $5,000,000 bequest left to the City of Boston for "works of public utility and beauty." The fund is administered by a Board of Trustees of which the Mayor is chairman.

The unveiling comes at about the time of the American Legion National Convention, scheduled for the last week in September in Boston. National Commander Raymond J. Kelly has been invited to speak at the ceremonies.

Brookline Schools' Trades Equipment To Aid U. S. Defense

Manual training equipment in the Brookline schools will be used to train Brookline youths in skilled trades as an additional contribution of the Brookline school committee to the national defense program, Edward H. McGrath, Jr., member of the municipal board, has stated.

He said plans were being made to incorporate a skilled labor course in the curriculum of the evening vocational school as well as for seniors at the high school.

Many young people, recently graduated from the Brookline High School, are anxious to learn various skilled trades, Mr. McGrath disclosed, pointing out the need for such a course.

New Turbine Ship

Another new unit for the American merchant marine has just been delivered to the owners, the Mississippi Shipping Company, for service between Gulf of Mexico ports and the east coast of South America. It is the Delorleans, equipped with turbine propulsion equipment supplied by the General Electric Company, and is the second of three new ships ordered for this company.

Draft Registration Arrangements Made In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 31—Necessary machinery to carry out registration of an estimated 50,000 men in New Hampshire under the Burke-Wadsworth bill, and to draft man power for the national defense training program, has already been established, according to Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, Adjutant General of the New Hampshire National Guard, who also announced that the State staff for the National Guard had been organized.

There will be 20 local boards in New Hampshire, according to the plan.

The organization of the staff of the New Hampshire National Guard is in line with plans of the General Staff and will assist in inducting the Guard into Federal service.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC WATER HEATING

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An Answer to the Call of the River

He stands by the river beckoning. With a long sweep of the arm and never a sound, he motions. People that heed the silent call go down to the river in boats. They sail to Watertown maybe, or about the Harbor, if it's Sunday.

For 30 years Paul Fritsch has been river boat pilot on the Charles. And the "Elk" is as familiar to river-going Bostonians as the State House dome or Boston Light.

A quiet fellow, Captain Fritsch. No call to the open sea, no yen for foreign posts has threatened the calm routine of a waterfront career. Not that river-boating was an ambition cherished from boyhood. It wasn't that way at all. Captain Fritsch shrugs philosophically. You've got to work at something, he says. Just drifted into this sort of naturally. Been working 'round the Boston waterfront ever since he could remember.

The River hasn't always been trimmed up with an Esplanade and everything. Captain Fritsch can recall when the tide came and went, and left smelly flats. That was before the locks were put in. More people come to the river now, of course. He doesn't know that it has boomed the excursion business much.

In the old days there was just the sea wall, and no place to sit down. People used to hang on to the wall 'till they'd get tired; then go sailing. Now there are benches

Yes, it's a fine boat, the Elk. Not so big, maybe, as some of the others, but he wouldn't swap it, just the same. She rode out the Boston hurricane like a major. There's just a suggestion of pride in his voice. He was some worried for a while, he admits. Couldn't get out to her. But he stood watch on the shore until the worst was over.

Excursion business comes to an end in the fall, the "Elk" snuggles comfortably into dry dock, and Captain Fritsch tinkers on motors for Boston fishing vessels.

A life on the ocean wave may appeal to the more adventurous spirit, but to Captain Fritsch a river-boat on the peaceful Charles is much to be preferred.

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Paul Fritsch

Of the good ship Elk bound for Gloucester Street landing.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Fiction in Documentary

By Harold Hobson

London

Not since the Armada was scattered against the rocks of Scotland has the sea been so much the bulwark of Britain as it is today. It is therefore right and fitting that the sea should be the background of the two best British films that have been made for several months. These are "Convoy," which features Clive Brook, John Clements, and Judy Campbell, and "Men of the Lightship," a documentary picture in which the players are not professional actors, but men of the Royal Navy and Trinity House.

Now it is an undoubted fact that the principal British achievement in the realm of screen production lies in the documentary films that have been made by the G. P. O. Film Unit, and by such directors as Grierson, Cavalcanti, and Rotha. In the presentation of the speedy action essential to a successful fictional picture, British production has often shown itself notably deficient. But when it becomes a question of taking the camera into workshops and factories, onto locomotives and aeroplanes, and using it not to portray some sensational and exceptional adventure worked into the stuff of an invented story, but to translate into terms of the screen the daily routine of industrial life, entirely impersonalized, then British screen production is unsurpassed. This fact almost inevitably influences criticism. Because it is generally recognized that the strong point of British films is documentary, it is easier for documentary to secure praise than for any other product of British studies.

* * *

This is evident in the popular critical attitude towards "Convoy." The film deals with the convoying of a fleet of merchant ships across the North Sea by units of the Royal Navy. To a very large extent it is made up of extracts from newsreels, showing the usually abortive efforts of German bombers to sink the English vessels. Sweeping airplanes, crashing bombs, gray skies, angry waterspouts compose the background of the picture, and they are often authentic in the sense of being taken from actual newsreels. All this part of the film has received high praise.

But "Convoy" also has a story. It is not a very good story. The commander of the convoying fleet is given as one of his subordinate officers a young man who had run away with the commander's wife some years before, and subsequently deserted her. The issue is further complicated by the picking up of the lady in mid-ocean. Now most serious film critics in London have objected to this story, not because it is a hackneyed and unconvincing story, but because it is a story at all. They like their documentary undiluted.

The pure documentary is based, if it is supposed to give a complete picture of human life, upon a nineteenth-century fallacy. Economists in those days talked of a strange creature whom they called the "economic man." Every action of the economic man's existence was determined by the conditions in which he earned his living. The system of economics erected upon this assumption turned out to be wildly fantastic because it forgot that men do other things than earn their living. They fall in love, they raise families, they want to know the meaning of the universe, they are susceptible to motives of vanity, and prestige, and honor; but the documentary shows none of these things. It is concerned wholly with the economic aspect and is therefore only a partial picture of life which has to be supplemented by reminders that existence is not bounded by the pay roll. This is the function and the justification of the fictional content of films that also make great use of documentary technique.

* * *

The element of invented story is presumably absent from "Men of the Lightship." It is presented as pure documentary. This, I cannot help feeling, is at least partly responsible for the warm critical reception it has encountered. One well-known critic says that it should be shown all over the United States; another that it is "sheer dynamite," "the genuine Churchill stuff." It shows how, on Jan. 29, 1940, the German air arm broke the 300 years immunity enjoyed by lightships by attacking the East Dudgeon Lightship 30 miles from shore. The routine of that last day in the ship is reconstructed — the astonishment and the alarm of the attack, the taking to the open boats, and the wreckage and loss of the crew.

Somehow to me—though apparently to me only—the picture lacks the authentic touch of documentary, the willing obedience to observed recorded fact. On what evidence is the detailed story of that last day based? Clearly none of the men could say anything about it, for they were all lost. Was any written record preserved from the lightship? If so, no mention of it is made in the film, which seems, because of this, an uneasy and unacknowledged mixture of two conventions.

Bruno

In the New Ed Wynn Show

The comedian himself, in two poses, and Jane Pickens, principal singer in his "Boys and Girls Together," which opens a tour at the Shubert Theater in Boston on Sept. 4. It will be shown at the Forrest Theater in Philadelphia beginning Sept. 16, and may be expected at the Broadhurst Theater in New York in the first week of October.

Practical Art Patronage

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

A project which is helping to point the way to new solutions of the problem of practical patronage for artists has been among the season's most interesting occurrences here. At a time when such stimulus is greatly needed throughout the art profession, this has done much to encourage painters in the belief that there are yet new and hopeful avenues open to them through which to reach the public and, through the public, greater financial success.

The most recent venture in a new field for artists, this project has resulted in a current display of paintings completed early this summer for the motion picture industry at the Associated American Artists Galleries. Effecting a plausible collaboration between art and industry, it involved the commissioning of nine well-known painters to co-operate with a new motion picture production in Hollywood, Walter Wanger's forthcoming film from Eugene O'Neill's play "The Long Voyage Home."

* * *

The paintings produced on the film lot reveal various aspects of the play, dramatic incidents, portraits of star performers, and related subjects. The fact that the artists were invited to come to Hollywood, not to work under supervision on specified material but to paint anything that appealed to them in relation to the play and its production, is one of the most fortunate aspects of the program as carried out. No sacrifice of artistic integrity was thus entailed, and the artists who were selected for the work from the lists of the Associated Artists group were handsomely paid for their efforts. The quality of the paintings, moreover, is such as to inspire confidence in the success of the program and the belief that progress in art may be genuinely stimulated through it and through other possible future experiments of the kind.

The artists approached the material offered them in different ways. James Chapin chose from the film a serious theme, "Death of a Sailor," and painted it convincingly in the soberly realistic style which he has contributed with distinction to the painting of the American scene and its types. It is one of the most dramatic pictures done in Hollywood and one of the most forceful in characterization. Chapin has caught the spirit of the subject with appropriate strength and virility, but with a profound pathos underlying the rough outward aspect of the scene.

* * *

A stirring piece entitled "Death from the Air," showing a tramp steamer with three sailors under fire, was vigorously painted by George Schreiber, another member of the group involved in the project. Thomas Benton, on the other hand, chose a typical waterfront scene, with sailors on a dock set against a background recalling a Hollywood stage set, making a picturesque motif of it, and Grant Wood also responded pictorially to the subject matter with a highly polished, photographic depiction of a "barber-shop" quartet called "Sentimental Ballad." A distinctly interesting result, painted in a comparable tempo but a more graceful style, is the gay and lively composition called "Bumboat Girls" which Luis Quintanilla, a former Spanish artist, used to express his conception of what was most paintable in the motion picture.

* * *

The material also provided subjects for portraits which enabled several of the artists to produce characterizations compatible with their generally accepted talents as painters. Robert Philipp, a New Yorker noted for delicacy and sentiment in his figure subjects, painted Thomas Mitchell as the puckish Driscoll and Ian Hunter as a pensive Smitty, with considerable charm in his color, while Ernest Fiene did John Wayne as Olsen in a simple, somewhat monumental design, in technique reminiscent more of a fresco painting than of the fluency conventionally used for portraits. George Biddle, a subtle stylist, made a portrait of John Qualen as "Axel," and a stage piece called "Good Evening, Ladies," represented Raphael Soyer in the group undertaking, the latter depicting people of the play with an informality already familiar in the work of this artist.

The pictures, which remain the property of the sponsor and promise to do good service in advertising the Wanger picture, are scheduled for a tour of the country at the close of the New York exhibition early in September, and will be shown by 23 museums which have booked the exhibition. The project may be considered significant as well as interesting in its results in that it marks the first time a group of American artists have lived and worked together on a project of this kind, creating their own interpretations from the same basic material.

Cleaning the Classics

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

The last volume of the late Sir Donald Tovey's six "Essays in Musical Analysis" (London: Milford. Oxford Press. 10s. 6d.; New York: Oxford. $4.) not only ends a series but marks the close of a remarkable career and possibly of an epoch of English music. It is difficult to imagine any other country producing a musician of the type of Donald Francis Tovey. This is not the occasion to attempt any estimate of the composer, conductor, pianist, or teacher. The man was bigger even than the musician—one of the most gifted of his time. Endowed with a phenomenal memory on which he placed "a shameless and indolent reliance," and the possessor of an immense musical erudition, Sir Donald Tovey remains the most unprofessorial of professors. He regarded theory unsupported by practice much as the good housewife does cobwebs—something to be vigorously swept away. The cobwebs draping textbooks and their solemn authors were scattered by laughter. Every word he wrote or uttered about music was the outcome of direct musical experience. He had no patience with the "chatterbugs" of criticism who forever run about repeating what someone else has said.

In the final chapter, "Retrospect and Corrigenda," of the present volume we find him claiming to share with Dr. Johnson a complete lack of method and distinguishing between "my armchair garrulity" and "a serious work of reference." "My only claim to solidity," he continues, "is in respect of purely musical analysis; and here I am far too slippery a customer to reward criticism, my fundamental proposition being that most of the orthodox terms and methods of musical analysis are rubbish, so that I am as free in my terminology as Humpty Dumpty, while my lacunae are self-confessed." All of which, of course, is lamentably unprofessor-like but indicates that to Sir Donald Tovey music was far too serious a thing to be taken too seriously.

* * *

As everybody knows, these essays were written as program notes for the Reid Orchestra at Edinburgh, where for over 25 years Sir Donald was professor of music at the University. Incidentally he refers to "the hearbreaking task of improving the musical climate of Edinburgh." The Reid Orchestra was limited to six hours practice a week and could seldom afford to engage extra instruments. Thus some of the best musical criticism in the English language was bereft of the opportunity of dealing with modern works. As the author says, under more favorable conditions these essays would have represented his views on modern music with a much less reactionary appearance. With Stradella we might have had Stravinsky; with Schubert and Schumann, Schönberg.

Sir Donald had an astonishing faculty for making the most familiar classic seem new by simply talking about it. Those who knew his voice, by the way, will hear its intonations and inflections in every sentence of these essays—the style, indeed, has an easy, "armchair" quality. How much we get from a musical work of art depends on how much we take to it. If it were not for the horrid association, one might almost describe the classics as a kind of musical examination. Somebody has said that the interior of a Gothic cathedral "pulls us upwards and higher than we can go by ourselves" and that the scale "is more appropriate to titans than to people of our size."

Great music has the same effect. The difficulty is that familiarity dulls the edge of wonder and the masterpiece becomes to us rather like the cathedral to the guide—who mechanically reels off information while estimating how much the party is worth in tips. But for Sir Donald Tovey music, whatever its level, never seemed to lose its freshness. The knowledge and love he brought to it penetrated to depths far below the surface of sound, though this was never neglected. For him music was, if one may put it so, an organic whole.

* * *

In a short but extraordinarily interesting chapter on Bach's linear harmony, to take a characteristic example, we suddenly meet with the sentence: "You can see from its first seven notes that 'Annie Laurie' is no folk song; its melody was never conceived without the support of a pianoforte." The melody of a genuine folk song is almost invariably the only possible bass and he speaks of Bach's unaccompanied string movements, however fully harmonized, as "a constant exercise of the art of making single notes reassert their old prehistoric power of conveying a complete meaning." Who, after that, will not listen to the Bach Chaconne with a new interest? And who else would have thought of making Annie Laurie keep company with Bach?

Sir Donald revelled in these odd conjunctions. He does justice to Mahler but finds, on internal evidence, that the Third Symphony was written during a holiday at Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllillantysilio g o g o g c h which, as everybody knows, is a charming little resort in that country Mr. Lloyd George and all the London dairy-men and drapers come from. In an analysis of Reger's Serenade, Op. 95, Sir Donald explains that he does not quote all Reger's themes and has very little curiosity as to how far those quoted are derived from each other: "'Let go your hands and your feet and you'll come down by yourself,' as the steward of the Clyde steamer said to the testy passenger who asked how he was to negotiate the saloon stairs."

Sir Donald's subjects range from Bach to Zador and once more many familiar masterpieces have their faces washed, in the sense that staleness is wiped away by fresher listening. Old pictures are cleaned and "restored," why not old music? These six volumes of essays are a permanent record of one who, in a period of falling standards, gallantly and gaily upheld, without a trace of pose, the highest values of the art of music.

Western Music in Japan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

A symphony orchestra of 100 Japanese musicians addressing itself to Beethoven, Wagner, or some modern composer is a common experience in Tokyo these days. Great popularity attends Western music in Japan, and public support is found in the larger cities for half a dozen orchestras as well as hundreds of individual artists. The radio stations frequently broadcast symphonic programs, while the sale of phonograph records is tremendous. Cafés where patrons can listen to a symphony on the phonograph are much in vogue. Even the motion picture theaters are catering to the demand for more symphony music by presenting half-hour concerts between the films on double bills.

At the height of the Sino-Japanese hostilities interest in music languished, but recently the demand for concerts has shown increasing gains. Today one sits in the Hibya Public Hall—it is Tokyo's Carnegie—in a typically Japanese audience and listens to a very creditable program by the New Symphony Orchestra. Foreign touches are found in the instruments, and in the conductor, who happens to be a German.

* * *

The essential point is that the Japanese, who have proved themselves to be avid imitators of modern Western civilization in material things, are outgrowing the stage of pure mimicry in the musical field. Western music is no longer a foible. It is something that satisfies a real demand.

The introduction of foreign music to Japan goes back about 60 years. In the early days of the Meiji Restoration a musical institute was established in Tokyo under the direction of Europeans. It boasted an orchestra of about 50 musicians.

At that time a number of Japanese students were going abroad to study music, particularly to Germany. Credit is given to a German, August Junker, for establishing the first symphony orchestra in Tokyo. Junker came to Japan in 1897 as instructor at the Tokyo school of music. After his time a number of symphony orchestras came into being, but soon disappeared.

* * *

The first successful venture of this kind was the New Symphony Orchestra, organized by Viscount Hidemaro Konoe. In 1936 Viscount Konoe left the orchestra, and Joseph Rosenstock was brought from Berlin to fill his place. He has just signed a second contract for at least two more years.

At present music in Japan is entering a new era, largely as a result of the long period of preparation and training since the early days of the Meiji Restoration. In some respects, however, public interest is still academic in character. It is pointed out by one music critic in Tokyo that Japanese audiences like symphony programs devoted to a certain period or to the works of a single composer.

A recent striking development of Western music in Japan is the rise of an amazing number of young composers who are using Japanese themes and Western instruments.

The Art of Cady Wells

By Dorothy Adlow

Santa Fé, N. M.

There are many painters in Santa Fé who have come from the eastern states. Each pursues a path of special interest, but all the easterners show a common trait in their extreme enthusiasm for the Southwest landscape. It is not only the thrill of wide flung spaces which excites their imaginations, but the interesting character of the terrain, the widely spaced trees, the sharp contrast between the silvery vegetation—aspens, scrub oak, sage brush, and chemisa—and the vivid emerald evergreens. The changing light and color, the undulating horizon, the vivid contrasts promote in the artist a restlessness which he endeavors by the means at his disposal to express.

Some artists convey the mood in small divided strokes of color; some work with a broad, summary brush; some set the pattern in a decorative or stylized mold. The manner in which Cady Wells depicts areas of Southwestern landscape is especially interesting.

Massachusetts born, Mr. Wells responds to his new locale with a somber, poetic fancifulness. His manner varies. Sometimes it is painterly, qualified by full dark strokes of pigment reminiscent of Rouault. Here he strains for dramatic effect and achieves a stirring atmospheric quality with deep nocturnal blues and radiated yellows. Sometimes he distils the design essence in a few forcefully indicated lines that seem to result from vigorous but impulsive strokes of the brush.

But there are other pictures which show quite another feature of style. Using water color and india ink, he has made portrayals in swirling traceries of flowing line. We are reminded of lines in the cross-section of a tree, marking years of growth, or the circular pattern of the bark of the tenebroso pine which grows on the mountains, or the swirling contours of the eroded earth. The pictures consist of flowing lines, changing, falling back, pushing away from a regular course. They are calligraphic lines which do more than provide ornamental designs, for they express evocatively thought and feeling.

Here is another brand of abstraction, another way in which an artist safeguards himself against the naturalism that proves the most unrewarding of styles in which the Southwest with its valleys, plateaus, mesas, mountain, and eroded areas can be portrayed. Abstraction has many adherents among the painters of Santa Fé, and many brands. Mr. Wells' is one of the more interesting and moving.

Music in Australia

By Biddy Allen

Melbourne, Vic.

Darkening shadows of war had no ill effect upon the season of orchestral concerts directed in Melbourne by Sir Thomas Beecham during the late weeks of autumn. So great, indeed, was the measure of artistic and popular success achieved by the distinguished English conductor that plans for an Anglo-Australian opera season under his direction are already contemplated, and have a reasonable likelihood of fulfilment.

Although the period of preliminary rehearsal was necessarily brief, the Beecham-controlled concerts revealed an amazing technical improvement in all sections of the Melbourne orchestra. Thin, rasping string tone has for many years been a disagreeable feature of orchestral performances in the Victorian capital city, and subscribers to the current "celebrity" concert season were agreeably surprised when suave and mellow tone color was sustained not throughout individual phrases only, but from cover to cover of a Mozart, Franck, or Schubert symphony. It goes without saying that Beecham was at his fastidious best in the Mozart compositions, to which he has devoted a lifetime of experiment and affection.

* * *

The application of "Beecham polish" to Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" Symphony increased aesthetic charm at the expense of emotional force, and the same may be said of the Third "Leonore" Overture, which lacked focus and momentum. The sophisticated virtues of refinement, grace, elegance, and understatement are, however, of such extreme importance to Australian orchestral players at their present stage of development that one cannot cavil at the salon style of performance adapted during the past fortnight to some works of robust proportions. The Schubert C major Symphony was a delightful experience. The felicitous care with which Beecham tended each little melody produced a wealth of blossoming detail. Monotony there is likely to be in any performance of this overgrown masterpiece, but in the hands of Beecham, it was an enchanting monotony.

* * *

It cannot be said that the Melbourne Philharmonic Society's choir rose to its responsibilities in the Brahms Requiem. The balance of tone between orchestra and soloists left much to be desired. The Philharmonic Society suffers from a lack of fresh voices, and, in view of the immense vocal resources of the Australian states, music lovers hope that Beecham will make drastic suggestions for its immediate reorganization.

In apportioning praise to all concerned in the audacious venture of presenting Sir Thomas Beecham to Australian audiences at a time when musical enterprise is almost entirely restricted to activity on behalf of war funds, it is only just to record the valuable technical spade work carried out by the Finnish guest conductor, Georg Schnéevoigt. The concerts directed in the various capital cities by Professor Schnéevoigt have provided sound instrumental discipline for the players.

Solo artists imported by the Australian Broadcasting Commission appear more frequently in the studio than on the public concert platform. A cultivated and attractive Icelandic soprano, Maria Markan, has introduced many worthwhile Scandinavian songs by little-known composers, and Ignaz Friedman has renewed many old friendships in Sydney and Melbourne. The popular Polish pianist will make several appearances at the Melbourne Town Hall, both as recitalist and in association with the symphony orchestra.

Yehudi Menuhin gave only two recitals in Melbourne and, apart from magnificently structural performances of unaccompanied Bach partitas, achieved no interpretation superior in artistic value to his rendering of the Mendelssohn Concerto, broadcast from Sydney on behalf of the French Red Cross.

© Walter Wanger

John Qualen as "Axel," by George Biddle

Amusements

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Sept. 15-17 "Lillian Russell"—Alice Faye
Sept. 18-21 "Irene"—Anna Neagle
Sept. 22-24 "Edison the Man"—Spencer Tracy—
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Tom Stowe's Latest Star Tennis Pupil Shows Amazing Progress After Changing Game

'Sarah Palfrey Now Ready To Challenge Alice Marble'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, L. I., Aug. 31—"You must tip your hat to a top-ranking tennis woman who, after 15 years of habit-forming tennis, completely changes her style and tosses to the winds, be they ill or favoring, her No. 2 ranking and her top-flight consistency of 10 seasons."

It was Tom Stowe, California's "builder of champions," speaking, and he was referring to Sarah Palfrey, his latest pupil of whom he has great regard.

Wide World

Sarah Palfrey

Eight Months of Practice

"Sarah has done just this," he continued, "and yet, with only eight months of hard practice in this exhaustive reform, she is ready now to challenge Alice Marble for the women's supremacy of the world."

"Unheard of—incredible," tennis experts would say. Queen Alice to be dethroned? Why this is preposterous! Tennis followers, reputedly in the know, are classifying Miss Marble now as the greatest of all women players, a natural athlete, possessing the game of a man.

And yet, the quiet, soft-spoken gentleman, coach of one of the world's greatest players, J. Donald Budge, made his statements and carried on his discussion with the equilibrium of surety, and not that of "hope" with both fingers crossed.

The story was sensational. The fact that petite Sarah has within her power now the ability to not only take a set from tennis' top women's player, but beat her. The fact that a person with eight months' concentration can counteract 15 years of tournament tennis, completely change her game, and then challenge one of the world's, if not the world's, greatest women's net machinery. The fact that she has beaten Queen Alice recently!

Matched Alice

"Yes," quietly affirmed Coach Stowe, his eyes twinkling, "Sarah matched Alice stroke for stroke at New London last Monday and defeated her, 6—3, 6—2."

The story is sensational! It was an exhibition, yet anyone who knows Miss Marble realizes that even in exhibitions she wants to win. And the report of that match confirms this desire.

What is so new about Sarah's game?

"We first concentrated upon her backhand and service. Technically before, both were wrong. It doesn't take a keen observer to see the change in her service. Instead of a double hitch in her backswing she winds up evenly and with one clean motion," Stowe explained.

"And then her backhand, we had to go back to the fundamental, normal shot, punctuated by an overspin drive. After weeks and even months of practice on these two strokes, we attacked the forehand. I didn't want to change her forehand at the time, but Sarah felt she was ready. The forehand change was simply a repetition of the backhand, emphasizing coming up underneath the ball with the clean, not forced, follow through."

Stowe cautioned against Sarah's winning the title this year. It takes more time to change one's game, especially one of 15 years' standing.

"But if Sarah plays the way she did in California and also the way she played against Alice at New London last Monday, she will beat Alice this week."

"I am really pleased with her improvement," he concluded, "and I believe she would have an even chance of beating Alice if they should meet in the tournament. Before her match with Miss Marble, Sarah must defeat a whole host of good players, and if she should get by those players, thus proving her new game is functioning, then I feel sure she will be the new titlist."

But as Stowe was talking, a hasty glance out of the West Side Tennis Club windows here questioned whether Sarah would ever meet Miss Marble. The gray mist, which has held over this section for six days, accented by downpours of rain, continued to throw a damper on the entire tournament, and the soggy courts gave the signal. . . .

"Opening day's play in the National singles, postponed until Sunday."

By-Plays

The National Amateur

The United States amateur golf championship tournament will take place on the Winged Foot Club course at Mamaroneck, N. Y., beginning a week from Monday. It promises to produce some very interesting competition although it will lack international flavor. Marvin (Bud) Ward will be defending the title and, if he is successful, he will be one of the very few amateurs who have done so.

That there is no foreign golfer in the championship is due to the surprise ruling of the United States Golf Association which declared Jim Ferrier of Australia ineligible because he was the author of a book called "Jim Ferrier's Golf Shots." Ferrier is the amateur and open champion of his country and has been certified to as an amateur by the Australian Golf Association and the Royal Ancient Golf Club of Scotland.

Late Step

While we do not question the right of the United States Golf Association to barring the Australian, it is certainly to be regretted that the step was taken at so late a date. He arrived in this country last March and played in the Chicago open, St. Paul and Milwaukee open, as an amateur. In addition to this he played as an amateur in the United States open and received the medal awarded to the second amateur to finish.

We are now wondering what will be done about this medal as it seems to us that, if he cannot compete in the amateur championship, he was not eligible to take an amateur's medal in the open; but should have been rated as a professional and received whatever, if any, award would have gone to him on that rating. On this basis the medal he received should have gone to the amateur who turned in the second best card.

28 Sections

The results of the qualifying matches held in 28 sections of the country Tuesday were most gratifying to those who are interested in the championship as there was only one golfer of national note who failed to make the grade. He was Charlie Yates who won the British amateur in 1938.

In connection with his failure to qualify it is interesting to note that the card of 149 which he turned in in the Atlanta section was 13 strokes better than the 162 which qualified Don Peddie in the matches at Minneapolis. It hardly seems fair that a card of 162 should qualify ahead of 149; but this is bound to happen as long as sectional qualifications are held.

The Winged Foot Club course will furnish an excellent test and the ultimate winner will have to be in top form to come through the match rounds. Of the 10 former holders of the title who are eligibles, the most likely to come through are Ward, Johnny Fischer, or Johnny Goodman, who has held both the amateur and open. But, if the title is to go to some one who has never held it before we believe the most likely candidates for the honor are Albert (Scotty) Campbell of Seattle; Bobby Dunkelberger, High Point, N. C.; Jack Shields of Tulsa; Ray Billows, who was runner up in 1937 and 1939 or Ted Bishop of Auburndale, Mass.

Sports Here and There

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

HERSHEY, Pa.—Sam Snead, pre-tournament favorite every time the professional golfers get together, stood on the threshold again today with only two players barring his way to the really big victory his all-around ability merits.

His performance yesterday in defeating Gene Sarazen, thrice P. G. A. champion, wiped out the memory of those tournaments in which he has been a front runner and folded.

Snead's 1 up triumph after a 36-hole uphill fight put him against Harold (Jug) McSpaden, whom he had to play off to win the Canadian open crown several weeks ago. In the other bracket, Byron Nelson meets Ralph Guldahl. Both are former U. S. open champions.

They don't make competition stiffer than the kind Guldahl got yesterday from Ben Hogan, the Texas pile driver.

Guldahl won 3 and 2, which sounds easy. But Ralph had to shoot one of the most amazing rounds of his career to win.

Nelson and McSpaden had breezes. Byron brushed Eddie Kirk, Framington, Mich., dark horse, aside by a 6-and-5 margin.

McSpaden caught Paul Runyan when the little fellow, twice winner of this tournament, simply couldn't hit the ball straight, and the result was an 8-and-6 win.

Three of the remaining quartet have been finalists in this tournament, and failed. McSpaden lost to Denny Shute in 1937, Snead was whipped by Runyan in 1938, and Nelson lost to Henry Picard last year. Guldahl never before got beyond the early 18-hole matches.

* * *

GREENWICH, Conn.—John S. Barnes of Skaneateles, N. Y., defending champion, won the three-race Lightning Class National Championship Regatta yesterday with a total of 36 points. His craft, the "Ay Ay Ay," finished the final six-mile contest in 3h. 21m. and 23s.

Second place went to Viking the Second of Rome, N. Y., skippered by Eskil Gingdahl in 3:23:32. Third place was won by Feather of Riverside, Conn., Carl Dixon, skipper, in 3:23:57.

Barnes won the race series in spite of rudder trouble.

* * *

ST. LOUIS—Alvin Everett of Rome, Ga., retained his National left-handers' golf championship yesterday with a 5-and-4 victory over Sam G. Alpert of Chicago, the tournament medalist, in their 36-hole final match.

* * *

VERMILION, Ohio—Fleets of speedy 14-foot sailboats open the International Dinghy Association's Labor Day week end regatta on Lake Erie here today.

Entries from Cleveland, Toledo, Akron, Detroit, Chicago and Rochester, N. Y., are scheduled to take part in the events running through Monday.

* * *

SHELBY, N. C.—San Diego, Calif., won its way into the National finals of the American Legion's junior baseball tournament yesterday with a 13-4 victory over St. Louis here.

* * *

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Persistence won for Jimmy Chasey.

He tried for 10 years to win the Texas junior golf championship. He succeeded yesterday—his last opportunity to compete in this age group.

* * *

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.—The International Snipe championships—"Poor Men's Yacht Races"—went into the third heat today with bare point margins separating the four leaders, three of them from the west coast.

Darby Metcalf of Los Angeles, 1938 champion and present west coast titleholder, hoped to repeat today, having garnered a first heat win in choppy seas Thursday and a second place in yesterday's heat.

On his heels was Don Shawver of Redondo Beach, Calif., with third place finishes in both heats, and Don Cochrane of Clearwater, Fla., third with a second place finish Thursday and fifth yesterday.

The women's national title race, postponed twice because of rough water, was scheduled today.

* * *

PITTSBURGH—Things have come to a pretty pass when this thing called war starts bothering a man's game of golf.

So it is in the Pittsburgh area, where a defense industries' boom, following in the wake of the European conflict, caused a rush of older caddies to steel mills and other plants for better paying jobs than bag-totting.

Golfers forced to carry their own clubs hoped that enough younger boys would be hired soon to fill the gap.

* * *

WICHITA, Kan.—Ned Butcher, pinch hitting for Sanford, N. C., hit a triple and stole home in the ninth inning to tie the score and start a rally that eliminated Duncan, Okla., defending champions, from the National Semipro Baseball Tournament.

Sanford won the 10-inning game, 4 to 3, despite five errors and will meet Enid, Okla., in the semifinals tonight.

* * *

CHICAGO—The Chicago Town and Tennis Club announced today the National professional title tournament would be held on its courts Sept. 21-29.

The field is expected to include Don Budge, Bill Tilden, Fred Perry, Vincent Richards and other ranking pro stars of the country. A purse of $2,500 will be split among the top finishers.

* * *

CHICAGO—Ambrose Schindler of Southern California joined Cecil Isbell and Bill Osmanski, former Purdue and Holy Cross stars, respectively, in the select class of "Most Valuable" player in an All-Star football game.

Sports writers at Thursday night's seventh annual All-Star contest voted Schindler outstanding for the collegians, the Trojan ace beating out Nile Kinnick of Iowa by a small margin.

* * *

DETROIT—The National amateur bicycle championships opened here today with entries from 24 states, the District of Columbia and Hawaii.

Corp. Martin William Deras of the Army Signal Corps, Fort Lewis, Wash., who said he got a 20-day furlough and "thumbed" a ride to Detroit in an army transport plane, set out to defend his senior class title in the two-day races.

* * *

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Thomas H. Richardson of Williamsport, Pa., president of the Eastern League, announced that play-offs among the teams finishing in the first four places would begin Sept. 5, two days after the close of the regular schedule.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 5-6, Baltimore 2-3.
Syracuse at Jersey City—rain.
Buffalo at Rochester—rain.
Montreal at Toronto—rain.

American Association

Kansas City 3, Milwaukee 2 (10 innings).
Louisville 3, Indianapolis 0.
Columbus 4, Toledo 3 (11 innings).
Minneapolis at St. Paul—rain.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 4, San Francisco 2.
Sacramento 8, Portland 3.
Los Angeles 4, Oakland 1.
Seattle 8, San Diego 3.

Texas League

Beaumont 6-4, San Antonio 0-0.
Tulsa 6, Fort Worth 5.
Dallas 6, Oklahoma City 3.
Houston 8, Shreveport 4.

Southern Association

Atlanta 13, Memphis 10 (12 innings).
Nashville 11, Birmingham 8.
New Orleans 6-3, Knoxville 1-7.
Little Rock 7-7, Chattanooga 6-6.

Eastern League

Hartford 4, Binghamton 1.
Albany 2-3, Springfield 1-2.
Elmira 1, Scranton 0.
Wilkes-Barre at Williamsport, double-header—wet grounds.

Sentiment Swings to Yanks

By Ed Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Only a few months ago, the popular cry through the American League was: 'Break up the Yankees!" The monopoly of their triumphs became the chief concern of the circuit. The situation reached the point where legislative action was taken at the December meetings in an effort to curb their brilliant string of pennants and world crowns. Even New York critics, who follow Joe McCarthy around the country from March to October, agreed that it would be better for baseball if some club came along and knocked the champs from their lofty perch.

The great Yankee machine was admired, but nevertheless resented. And as the 1940 flag race got under way, fan sentiment was divided between Boston, Cleveland, and Detroit. Outside of these cities, fans cared little who outdistanced McCarthy, as long as somebody did. The entire sporting world seemed to be against the defenders.

Attitude Changes

However, those close to the scene detect an abrupt change in the attitude of American Leaguers. Instead of cheering against the great New York organization, the crowd is now almost unamimously with it. A mounting dislike for Cleveland's so-called "Cry Babies" has suddenly turned sentiment back to the metropolitan area.

Of course, the league probably would rather see the Red Sox or Tigers carry its banner in the approaching World Series. But if neither can make the grade, as it now appears, the circuit fathers are rooting for the Yanks. There is no doubt that Cleveland fans deserve an October classic, but some of the Indians do not deserve it, according to rival players. And at the moment, everything points to a great September drive between the teams managed by Oscar Vitt and Joe McCarthy.

Winning Close Ones

As one prominent American Leaguer said recently: "Some of those Cleveland players are fussing because Vitt will share in the World Series coin. It would be funny, wouldn't it, if none of them got a share of the big money? And unless those Yankees are fooling, that's just what'll happen."

Fresh Yankee support gathered momentum in the closing week of August. McCarthy not only is winning, he is taking them by one run and in extra innings—the trade mark of a champion. His relief pitching, paced by Johnny Murphy, has improved tremendously since the beginning of the month.

Those unable to vision a Yankee triumph point to the .800 or better pace the club must maintain in September if the fifth straight flag is to be clinched. At the same time, it is recalled, the teams above New York in the standing must lose a few games. However, an answer to pessimists is found in the .909 pace the champs recently managed during their Stadium stand against the four western outfits—three in a row from the Tigers and Indians, two out of three from the White Sox, and two straight from the Browns.

Two Sunday, Two Monday

The surprising Bees face two successive double-headers. They have one with the Phillies tomorrow afternoon at the Hive and another on Monday with the Brooklyn Dodgers. Tuesday is an open date, but the Red Sox return to town on Wednesday.

Leafs Sell to A's

TORONTO (AP)—Officials of the Toronto Maple Leafs baseball club of the International League have announced the sale of Pitcher Phil Marchildon, a right-hander, to the Philadelphia Athletics for an unannounced sum. Marchildon will report to the A's next spring.

National League

	Won	Lost	P C	G B
Cincinnati	76	45	.628	
Brooklyn	68	52	.567	7½
St. Louis	63	56	.529	12
New York	62	57	.521	13
Pittsburgh	62	58	.517	13½
Chicago	62	63	.496	16
Boston	49	72	.405	27
Philadelphia	39	78	.333	35

Result Aug. 30

Brooklyn 6, Cincinnati 2.
Philadelphia-Pittsburgh, rain.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G..B
Cleveland	73	50	.593	
Detroit	71	53	.573	2
New York	67	54	.554	4½
Boston	68	58	.540	6
Chicago	63	59	.516	9½
Washington	52	70	.426	20
St. Louis	50	75	.405	23
Philadelphia	46	72	.390	24

Results Aug. 30

Boston 5, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 4, Chicago 2.
Washington-New York, rain
Only games scheduled.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

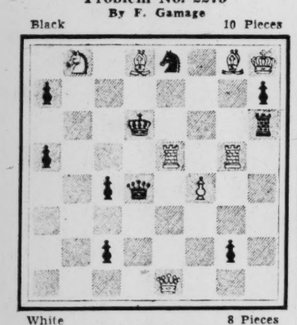
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

August 31, 1940

Problem No. 2275

By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces



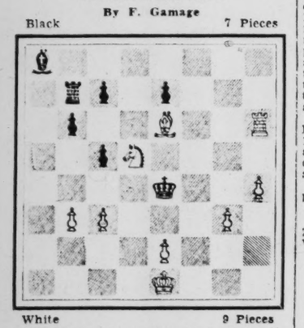
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Second Honorable Mention, Hampstead and Highgate Express, 1905.)

Problem No. 2276

By F. Gamage

Black 7 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(No. 323, Checkmate, December, 1903.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2273. Q-Kt
No. 2274. 1 Q-K8 threatens
2 BxPch
1 . . K-B4
2 Kt-Q3 K-K5
3 Q-Kt6 model mate
1 . . PxKKt
2 B-B3ch K-Q6
3 Q-Kt6 model mate
1 . . PxQKt
2 BxPch K-Q5
3 Q-R4 model mate
1 . . PxB
2 Q-Kt6ch K-Q5
3 Kt-K6 model mate

End-Game No. 526. White wins: 1 R-Q7, QR-Q; 2 RxB, RxR; 3 Q-B6, resigns.

End-Game No. 527

Black 10 Pieces

White 9 Pieces

White to play and win
(Przepiorka-Cohn, Berlin, 1907.)

United States Chess Federation Yearbook

The 1939 yearbook of the United States Chess Federation is now being distributed to members. In addition to a selection of games from the congress which took place in New York in July, 1939, there are other noteworthy features: "The Laws of Chess" and included, together with a directory of officers, member state associations and leagues, and member-clubs.

This yearbook is given to all members of the federation. The cost is $1.00 for the unbound, and $1.50 for the bound edition. Inquiries should be addressed to Ernest Olfe, Secretary, 1111 North 10th St., Milwauke, Wis.

This is good value for the membership fee, but the book would not be nearly so good if it were not for the efforts of such enthusiasts as G. B. Barnes, the editor, E. Olfe, and many others who work tirelessly to further the federation.

In unsettled times like these, we need an escape. Chess provides this, and in encouraging chess activities, the federation is worthy of the support of all who enjoy the game, and would like to share their enjoyment.

Maroczy Anniversary

Geza Marcozy, the Hungarian Master, celebrated his 70th birthday on March 3, 1940. From 1896 to 1931, he was a serious contender in international tournaments. New Yorkers had a chance to meet him at first hand, since about 1925 he spent some time in this country, winning the championship of the Manhattan Chess Club. He also coached the Princeton University chess team which won the first tournament of the newly organized intercollegiate league, then including Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and West Point.

The game below, quoted in the Chess Review, was played by correspondence, 1897-1898. It shows that Marcozy was not afraid to risk a pawn or two in the opening, even when his opponent could study and analyze for hours if necessary.

A collection of Maroczy's games has been published, but is not available in English.

Queen's Pawn Counter Gambit

Zambelly White	Maroczy Black	Zambelly White	Maroczy Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 K-Kt3	Q-B2ch
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	15 P-B4	PxPep ch
3 PxP	B-Q3	16 KxP	R-Q5
4 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	17 P-Q3	B-Kt2ch
5 K-Kt5ch	P-B3	18 Kt-K4	BxKtch
6 B-R4	P-K5	19 KxKt	Q-R7
7 PxP	Castles	20 PxB	QxPch
8 Kt-Q4	PxP	21 K-R4	RxB
9 KtxBP	Q-K13	22 QxR	R-R4ch
10 KtxKt	RxKt	23 KxR	Q-R6ch
11 B-Kt5	R-Q	24 K-Kt5	P-R3ch
12 Castles(a)	BxPch	25 K-B4	P-Kt4ch
13 KxB	Kt-Kt5ch	26 K-K5	Q-K3 mate

(a) Fatal, as the sequel shows.

Rosario Tournament

Rosario Argentina, was the scene of a minor tournament with all the players but Stahlberg not well known outside of South America. The Swedish expert did not win, however. V. R. Garcia led with 4½. J. M. Cristia and G Stahlberg had 4.

The game below shows Stahlberg winning in good style. The loser is O. V. Garcia, not the tournament winner.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Stahlberg White	Garcia Black	Stahlberg White	Garcia Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 B-R3	R-KKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	16 QR-K	Q-QB2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	17 PxP	KtxP
4 Q-Kt3	Q-K2	18 Kt-B4	Kt-Q
5 P-K3	Kt-K5	19 P-Kt3	P-KKt4
6 B-Q3	BxKtch	20 Kt-R5	Kt-K
7 PxB	P-KB4	21 P-Kt4	Q-B2
8 Kt-K2	Castles	22 P-Q5	Kt-Kt2
9 Castles	P-Q3	23 KtxKt	RxKt
10 P-B3	Kt-KB3	24 P-QB4	B-Q2
11 P-B5(a)	K-R	25 B-Kt2	K-Kt
12 PxP	PxP	26 Q-B3	P-B5
13 P-K4	Kt-B3	27 R-B2	R-B
14 P-K5	Kt-K	28 R(B2)-K2	Resigns

(a) From this point, White gives Black no peace. If now 11 . . PxP; 12 BxP. Without making any really bad moves, Black has definitely the inferior game. This means that his system of development, beginning with 4 . . Q-K2 and 6 . . BxKtch, is poor.

Fine Dallas Champion

Reuben Fine, New York expert, won the open tournament sponsored by the United States Chess Federation, and held this year in Dallas, Texas. Fine defeated seven rivals in a row, and before the last round was played clinched the title, which he has also won in the past.

New Era of U. S. Tennis Domination Seen

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Unless all indications are wrong a new era of American domination of amateur tennis is on the way. This prediction is made in spite of the fact that no one has yet stepped up to fill the spot vacated by the peerless Don Budge . . . nor would the present group consisting of Riggs, Cooke, McNeill and Parker be equal to the task of wresting the Davis Cup from the two Australian stars—Adrian Quist and John Bromwich. If the Davis Cup schedule is resumed in 1941 then the odds are in favor of Australia but after that date the present group of young American potential champions will be in control and the chances are that the Cup will be returned once more to its original home.

This opinion coincides with the thoughts of Adrian Quist who is well qualified to pass judgment on the international tennis situation. He says that the present crop of American tennis colts are the finest young players in the world and that no nation, with the exception of Australia, could today win a Davis Cup series against a team chosen from them.

Often Upset

During 1939, Quist, and the other members of the Australian Davis Cup team, played against the American youngsters. Always the Aussies were certain of a hard battle and often were upset by these colts who had no respect for age or reputation. While Adrian thinks that he and Bromwich could successfully meet the American challenge in 1941 he believes that after that date Australia will have greater difficulty in holding the Davis Cup than it had in winning it—"and that was tough enough."

What makes Quist skeptical about Australia's chances in the future (when the teams will be chosen from the present colts of both nations) is the fact that the American youngsters are a much more promising group than the Australian boys.

Interviewed by Hector de Lacy of the Melbourne Sporting Globe, Quist named six American juniors and ranked them in the following order: Welby Van Horn, Frank Kovacs, Jack Kramer, Ted Schroeder, Robert Peacock, and Ted Olewine. All these boys impressed Quist because they are all over

By a Staff Photographer

Adrian Quist

six feet . . . are of the attacking type . . . and all have a super-streamlined service. He thinks that Van Horn and Kovacs have a cannonball service that challenges the world's best hitters although this is not their only offensive weapon. Unlike some of the American critics, Quist could find no fault with Van Horn and thinks that he and Jack Kramer would be America's No. 1 doubles team.

The Aussies think that Kovacs is the hardest hitter of the American youngsters and that he has made a great improvement since 1938. They were much impressed by his backhand which is like that of Donald Budge and is hit just as hard.

"Great Boy"

"Jack Kramer," said Adrian, "is a great boy. He played in the Challenge Round against Australia and played well. He was then only 18 and must have been one of the youngest players ever selected for Davis Cup competition. He hits hard, but shows more restraint than Van Horn and Kovacs—I feel that this fellow might be a world champion some day.

Ted Schroeder, the Aussies thought, lacked some of the brilliance of the other youngsters but they found him an excellent volleyer . . . one who attacked consistently to a well-laid plan . . . played good solid shots . . . and they will not be surprised if he reaches the top because he is a great trier.

Robert Peacock of the University of California at Berkeley impressed the players from the Land of the Southern Cross by his free, easy style and hard hitting. Also they found him a charming fellow, one whom it was a pleasure to meet on the court.

The Aussies thought that Ted Olewine lacked enthusiasm and on that account they feel he will not go as far as the others, although he will always be a hard player to beat. Quist also had a good word to say for Dave Freeman and gave him credit for beating Jack Crawford after a strenuous battle.

Lack Tenaciousness

Speaking of the Australian youngsters, Quist said: "They play delightful tennis at times but lack the tenaciousness of the American colts. Players of the Van Horn, Kovacs type are real 'killers.' They dislike to rally more than three shots. The Americans 'fight' from the word 'go' and seldom bother about finesse. Yet, withal, they sense a weakness quickly and bombard it until the opposition crumbles. It is something more than fury, but furious it really can be.

"No—the six American colts I have mentioned would defeat our best Australian youngsters.

"Therefore, I repeat, if Australia has to defend the Davis Cup without any of the personnel that won it in 1939, I believe it will have greater difficulty in holding it than we had in winning it."

H. A. R.

Siftings

Penn State College will celebrate "Dad's" Day Oct. 5, when its varsity football team plays Bucknell. . . . Illinois will open football practice Sept. 10, with 16 lettermen returning. Coach Zuppke plans to shift George Bernhardt from guard to fullback. In Ralph Enni the Illini have one of the best kickers in the Big Ten Conference.

* * *

Coach Jack Meagher of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute will have to replace 14 lettermen on the Auburn varsity squad who were lost by graduation last June. . . . Dick McKee, who won the National Public Parks lawn tennis title this year, is one of the youngest players ever to win a National tennis title. He is only 18.

* * *

In the interests of world peace it might be well if the Harvard oarsmen never win the Grand Challenge Cup at the Royal Henley Regatta again. The first time they won it was in 1914 and that was the last Henley Regatta before the World War. The second time they won it was in 1939 which was the last Henley Regatta before the present war started. . . . When Phil Talbot won this year's city golf championship of Bloomington, Ind., it was the eighth time he had taken it.

* * *

It looks as if Alice Marble, National lawn tennis singles, doubles and mixed doubles champion, would be the most likely winner of the James E. Sullivan Medal this year . . . The Chicago Cardinals will play their home games at Comiskey Park this fall. Since 1931 the National Professional Football League team has been using Wrigley Field.

* * *

Jimmy Archer, who is commissioner of the Metropolitan Amateur Baseball League of Chicago, was one of the best catchers the Chicago Nationals ever had. . . . It is interesting to note that Frank Strafaci, who is one of the four golfers put at scratch in the M. G. A., 1940 handicap list, was in a seven-way tie for last place in the New York test for the National amateur. His card was 155. . . . Ray Billows and Richard D. Chapman, two of the other scratch men, qualified with cards of 146. Willie Turnesa, the fourth man, qualified automatically as a former titleholder.

* * *

Wayne University will play host to the National A. A. U., cross-country championship run at Detroit, Dec. 1. Don Lash, former University Indiana star and now a member of the Indiana police force, will try to win it for the seventh consecutive time . . . If the Athletics finish last in the American League race this year, they will have finished in that position the same number of times they have won a pennant—10.

Commissioners

WICHITA, Kan. (AP)—Twenty-four state commissioners were reappointed and one new one named by Ray H. Dumont, president of the National Semipro Congress.

Dumont said the remaining 23 would be selected before Nov. 1 and that state tournaments next season would be played between July 1 and Aug. 5.

L. G. Truitt, Jr., Minter City, Miss., is the new commissioner.

Commissioners reappointed include:

South—Cliff Green, Montgomery, Ala.; Soc Chakales, High Point, N. C., and A. H. Kirksey, Waco, Tex.

East—James W. Nichols, Wilmington, Del.; William T. Kiley, Portland, Maine; Albert B. Hermann, Milltown, N. J.; Joe Charles, Syracuse, N. Y.; Frank Swast, Apollo, Pa.; George Lassard, Woonsocket, R. I.; Myles Brown, Burlington, Vt.; and K. F. Fidler, Harrisville, W. Va.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Double-header tomorrow at 1:30
BEES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at National League Field STA. 9600

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Tender, Juicy AGED PRIME RIBS OF BEEF and Baked Idaho Potato 30c
WRIGLEY'S
WISCONSIN AT SECOND

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	325,000
Previous day's sales	563,510
1940 volume to date	141,572,555
1939 volume to date	143,755,186

Stock Market Holds Most Of Friday's Gains

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—The stock market lost some of its rallying exuberance today but, on the whole, retained the major portion of Friday's gains.

Dealings quieted after a fairly active opening and, at the beginning of the final hour, small fractional price changes either way were about even.

Attendance in Wall Street was sparse, many traders getting an early start on their holiday which will run to Tuesday. The exchange will be closed Monday for Labor Day.

Action of yesterday's market was encouraging to those who still maintain confidence in the British to fight off a Nazi invasion. While there was a little profit selling here and there by those who wished to lighten commitments over the long week end, brokers suggested the brightness of the business picture prevented any real liquidation.

Bonds Advance

Rail loans hauled the bond market into higher price ground today.

Gains extended to more than a point near the end of the short session. A few small losses appeared in the oil and utility sections.

Two main factors influenced demand, according to brokers: Mounting hopes Britain could beat off a Nazi invasion; the belief carriers would profit by the increased traffic expected to arise from quickened industrial output for defense needs.

Higher prices were posted for Wisconsin Central collateral 4s of '49, Southern Railway 4s, Pennsylvania general 4½s of '65, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Youngstown Sheet 4s and American & Foreign Powers 5s.

Standard Oil of N. J. 2¾s and Columbia Gas 5s of '61 tended downward.

The market adopted a hands-off policy toward foreign dollar loans pending week-end developments creased traffic expected to arise in Europe.

U. S. Governments added ⅛ point in several cases.

Pontiac Increases Output Schedules

MILFORD, Mich. (AP)—Pontiac Division of General Motors Corporation has revised upward its production schedules for the remainder of August and the month of September, H. J. Klingler, President and General Manager, told members of the company's field organization in showing 1941 models at the General Motors proving grounds here.

Adding more than 4,000 units to the original schedule, Mr. Klingler said, production has been fixed at 11,735 during August and 24,539 during September. During August and September a year ago the company assembled 15,800 vehicles.

Three new lines of "torpedo" models, all with either six or eight cylinder motors, were shown. Public introduction of the new models is scheduled for mid-September.

Chain Store Sales 6 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—July sales of chain stores of all types in the second Federal Reserve area were 6 per cent above the like 1939 month, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported.

Grocery chain sales were 14.6 per cent above a year ago, and ten-cent and variety store sales up 4.4 per cent. The chain dollar volume, however, was 8 per cent under last year, and candy chain business down 16.4 per cent.

The second reserve area includes New York State and parts of New Jersey and Connecticut.

Auto Production Continues to Rise

DETROIT (AP)—The start of 1941 model production by Ford and Chevrolet, Automotive News reported, boosted the current week's output of the automobile industry to an estimated 31,542 cars and trucks, compared with 23,473 last week and 24,342 this week a year ago.

Including this week's estimate, the publication placed August production at 91,501 units, which contrasts with 103,343 assembled in August, 1939.

Britain Seeks a Greater Supply Canadian Cheese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Great Britain has requested Canada to supply her with more cheese. That Canada has a great opportunity to comply with this request was the opinion expressed by the Montreal Provision Trades Association at a special meeting in the Board of Trade.

It was contended that present facilities permit of an increase of 20 per cent in production. The provision men suggested that dairymen pay more attention to cheese as this product gives a better financial return than butter and because Britain needs cheese.

In 1938 the butter production in the Province of Quebec was 79,788,453 pounds, valued at $19,577,024, while 28,569,124 pounds of cheese was manufactured of a value of $3,822,840. The dairy establishments numbered 1,245 in which was invested capital of $19,311,571.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	57	57	57	
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47	47	47	A'g 30
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21	21	21	A'g 30
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	A'g 30
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ¾
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 22
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	1	4½	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	14	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	12	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ¼
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	4	22	21⅞	22	
12¾	6⅜	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	156	153½	156	A'g 30
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 28
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	A'g 30
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	8	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	A'g 24
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	6	33⅞	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	13½	13½	13½	A'g 30
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 28
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	8	15½	15½	15½	A'g 28
75	41¾	Am Airlines	2	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛	
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	7½	7¼	7½	A'g 30
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	7	7	7	A'g 30
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 28
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	1	2	2	2	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	96	96	96	— ½
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	178½	178½	178½	+1¾
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	13	26	25½	26	+ ¼
51¾	34	Am Car pf	4	44⅞	44¼	44⅞	+ ⅝
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	4	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅜
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	A'g 29
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	122	122	122	A'g 26
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 30
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	2	5	5	5	— ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	2	9	9	9	A'g 30
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	3	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
24½	9⅛	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 29
28½	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	3	16	16	16	+ ¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	4	4	3⅞	4	+ ¾
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	1	31	31	31	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	51	51	51	
37⅜	35	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ¼
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	22	22	22	A'g 30
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	7	3½	3½	3½	A'g 30
13½	12¾	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	A'g 29
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	4	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	4	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ¼
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅜
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	51½	51½	51½	A'g 30
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	3	44	44	44	— ½
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	28	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ¼
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	6	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 29
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 28
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	6	39¼	39	39¼	— ¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138	138	138	A'g 29
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	A'g 21
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	8	23	22⅝	23	+ ¼
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (⅛e)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 30
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 27
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	13½	13	13½	A'g 30
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	A'g 29
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 22
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	5	162	161½	162	+ ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	73	73	73	A'g 29
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	75¼	75	75¼	+ ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144	144	144	A'g 20
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 29
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	7	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¼
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	85	21¾	21⅛	21⅝	+ ½
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	A'g 30
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	A'g 29
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2½	2⅜	2½	A'g 30
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	A'g 80
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	104	103	104	A'g 29
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	11	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	4	44	43	44	+1¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22¾	Arm Cork (¾e)	5	33	32	33	+1¾
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	A'g 30
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 30
9	4⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	65½	65½	65½	A'g 30
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	64	64	64	A'g 30
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	11	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	49	49	49	A'g 30
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	5	12¼	12	12	¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 15
22½	9¼	Atl G&W Ind pf	1	12½	12	12½	A'g 30
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	A'g 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	7⅞	7	7⅛	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	A'g 30
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	63½	63½	63½	⅛
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	A'g 30
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	4	2½	2¼	2½	A'g 30
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	93	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
		B					
197⅛	123⅝	Bald Loco ct	23	153¾	151½	153¾	+ ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	9	5	5	5	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	10	10	10	+ ½
16⅝	8½	Barber As (⅛e)	2	10¼	10	10	
13⅜	7⅛	Barber Bros	1	8	8	8	
36¾	20¼	Barnsdall (.45e)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
23½	11¾	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	A'g 30
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	3	23½	22¾	23½	A'g 28
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	A'g 30
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 28
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	14	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	20	20	20	+ ⅛
56¾	48⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31½	31½	31½	A'g 30
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	35	80⅛	79⅜	80⅛	+ ¼
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	A'g 29
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	21	21	21	A'g 27
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	19	19	19	
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅓e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16	16	16	A'g 19
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	85	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ⅞
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	6	27	26¾	27	A'g 30
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23	23	23	A'g 29
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	3	19½	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 21
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35	35	35	
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5	5	5	
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	15	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	9	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	32⅜	32½	32½	A'g 29
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	42⅜	41¼	42⅜	A'g 22
3⅜	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	9	23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	A'g 30
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (13⅛e)	4	22¼	22	22¼	A'g 30
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
6¼	5	Budd Mfg	1	4	4	4	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	8	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
33½	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	3	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅜
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	6	30¼	30	30¼	
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	4	18½	18¼	18½	+ ½
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 28
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	18½	18½	18½	A'g 28
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ¼
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	4	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	17	17	17	+ ⅜
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1	1	1	A'g 30
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	
19½	11	Camph Wy(.90e)	14	14⅜	13½	14¼	+1
23⅛	11¾	Canada Dry	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	22	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	34	34	34	A'g 28
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 28
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¼e)	5	29	28½	29	A'g 30
3½	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	48½	47	48½	A'g 30
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	46¾	46½	46¾	+1¼
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	3	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
12½	5	Celotex Corp	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	A'g 30
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	A'g 26
11¾		Cent Violetta S	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	A'g 30
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 29
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	7	24⅞	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	A'g 29
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	19	19	19	A'g 21
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	A'g 23
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	21	40⅞	40½	40⅞	+ ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	A'g 15
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	10	4½	4½	4½	A'g 30
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅝	⅜	Chi & N West	7	A	A	A	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 7
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12½	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8	8	8	A'g 30
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	7	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	31¾	31¾	31¾	+1¾
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	A'g 27
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 21
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	A'g 30
6⅝	1⅜	Childs Co	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	15	75¾	74⅝	75⅜	— ⅛
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	
4⅛	2	City Stores	8	3¼	2½	3¼	+ ⅞
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
43¼	28	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	3½	3½	3½	
41⅛	25½	Climax M (1.20)	3	27¾	27⅜	27¾	
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	3	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅝
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	+ ⅜
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 30
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	1	11	11	11	
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	A'g 28
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	23	23	23	A'g 29
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	7	19⅝	19½	19⅝	A'g 30
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	8	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	81	80⅞	80⅞	+ ⅛
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	A'g 23
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(23¼)	4	18	17¾	18	A'g 28
98¾	71	Coml Credit (3)	3	32½	32	32½	+ ¾
48	27⅜	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	A'g 17
108⅛	95	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	39	38½	38½	— ½
56	32	Coml Inv Tr pf(4¼)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	A'g 30
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	A'g 30
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
1¾	¾	Com'th & South	12	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	61	61	61	+ ¼
33	25⅞	Con Edis (1.80)	6	30⅞	30¾	30⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 26
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	4	16½	16	16½	A'g 30
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	12½	12½	12½	A'g 23
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 27
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	4	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ½
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	10	10	10	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	16	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ¼
32⅜	23	Cons Edison (2)	6	28⅜	28	28	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 29
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	7½	7½	7½	A'g 29
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2½	2½	A'g 27
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ¼
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	13½	13½	13½	A'g 22
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	3	100¾	100¾	100¾	A'g 30
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	3	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 30
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 28
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	79	79	79	A'g 15
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 27
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	A'g 30
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	36	35½	35½	+ ½
4¾	2	Cont Motors	24	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
25	16½	Cont O Del (¾e)	4	18	18	18	— ½
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	1	23	23	23	+ ½
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.60e)	3	18¼	18	18¼	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	3	54	54	54	A'g 23
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	2	50⅛	50	50⅛	+ ⅛
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	17	169	169	A'g 16
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 29
1½	½	Coty Internat'l	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co	30	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	1	23	23	23	A'g 30
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	A'g 12
38⅞	18⅜	Crown

Commerce and Finance

Extensive After-War Readjustment for U. S. Seen Inevitable

Business and Industry

Third of U. S. Aviation Fuel Is Californian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Whatever bottlenecks there may be in the expanding defense program, oil and mining resources of the Pacific slope will not be among them. This fact is apparent in any survey of the tremendous mineral resources of the Pacific Southwest, the development of which has been on a voluntary curtailment basis for a number of years because demands have not kept up with supplies of petroleum and such minerals as are available here.

"Under any expanded program of national defense the petroleum industry in California is well prepared to meet all conceivable demands for its products, in addition to taking care of its normal domestic and export business," declares R. E. Collom, President of California Oil and Gas Association.

Supplies Sufficient

Expressing similar views on the mining situation, James W. Wade, President and General Manager of the vast Tintic Standard Mining Co., in Utah, says he sees "no demand on the mining industry that cannot easily be filled."

Mr. Wade says that there is an adequate supply of such nonferrous metals as lead, copper and zinc and that there will be no problem in stepping up production as the government calls for material.

Large-scale conservation of California's oil and gas resources during the last 10 years will be a powerful factor aiding the industry to step up production to meet defense demands.

Vital plank in the nation's defense platform, California's oil, is produced from 58 oil fields in the state, ranging from Huntington Beach, 34 miles south of Los Angeles to Coalinga, 213 miles north of this city. There are 19,730 wells in these fields, of which 15,300 are now in production.

Some indication of the tremendous oil reserves available here may be seen in the fact that the daily potential production capacity of these wells is approximately 2,000,000 barrels of crude oil. Because the market demand falls far short of this figure, the approximate daily production of crude oil from this area is at present only 615,000 barrels daily, under the voluntary curtailment program, less than one-third the potential capacity.

Even the maximum capacity of gasoline refineries is far from reached, as indicated by the fact that during May, 1940, Pacific Coast demand for gasoline was less than 10,000,000 gallons per day, against a refinery production capacity of 15,000,000 gallons per day, according to the California Oil and Gas Association records.

Produces One Third

A recent survey shows that the oil industry throughout the nation could produce 1,500,000 barrels of aviation fuel per month, of which amount one-third, or 500,000 barrels, could be produced by California oil companies. That is the equivalent of 700,000 gallons per day, sufficient to keep 875 bombing planes or 972 pursuit planes in the air for six hours per day.

At the end of May, 1940, stocks of crude petroleum and refined products amounted to 156,079,000 barrels, a 235-day supply at normal rates of consumption, including enough gasoline in storage to supply the whole Pacific Coast territory for 100 days.

"To supply fuel oil for the Navy in time of war would be a simple problem for the California oil industry," declared Mr. Collom. "California can supply the required lubricants for airplanes, tanks, tractors, heavy duty trucks, and other military equipment, even though much of the equipment mentioned must be serviced with special lubricants. To back up her stocks of oil now in storage, this state has underground reserves estimated at more than 3,500,000,000 barrels. California's oil industry awaits with confidence any demands that may be made upon it under the defense program."

Buick Sales in August Sharply Above Last Year

FLINT, Mich. (AP)—Buick division of General Motors Corporation announced that its retail deliveries for the first 20 days of August totaled 9,726 units, compared with 7,064 for the same period a year ago.

The company previously reported domestic retail deliveries during July numbered 23,659.

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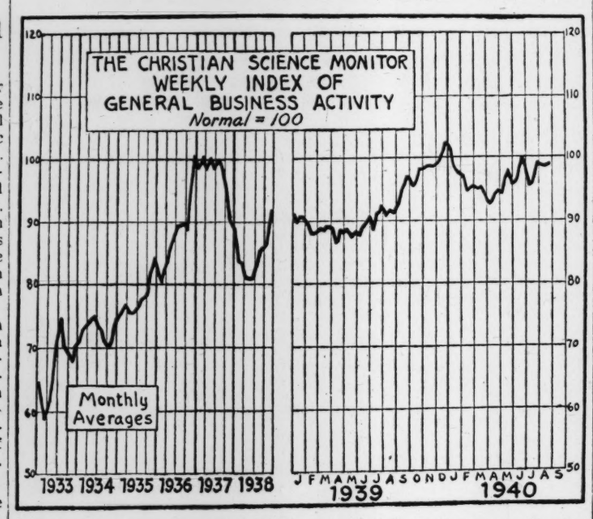
Monitor Index of Business Shows Further Slight Gain


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal = 100
Monthly Averages
1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
1939
1940

Extending its modest gain of the previous week, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity advanced from 98.9 on Aug. 17 to 99.1 (prel.) on Aug. 24. Although the losses of the early part of August have not been fully recovered, business has maintained a relatively high level, well above a year ago when the index registered 91.4 on Aug. 26.

A substantial rise in miscellaneous freight carloadings to the best level since the end of June exceeded seasonal expectations and accounted largely for the advance in the index.

Bank debits outside New York City recovered most of the previous week's dip and edged forward somewhat more than usual on the basis of the intramonthly upturn. The increase in the adjusted index, however, was not sufficient to offset the greater-than-seasonal decline in electric power production, which was attributed in part to a reduction in the use of hot weather appliances owing to the cool weather prevailing in various sections of the country.

Further gains in the steel and automobile industries are noted this week. Increased activity in railroad buying of steel was in evidence and greater demand from auto manufacturers was in prospect with new model production getting well under way.

Retail trade has benefited by the unseasonably cool weather of the past week and sales spurted forward in most sections to levels well above a year ago.

Wholesale commodity prices have been relatively steady, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index for the week ended Aug. 24 remaining unchanged from the preceding week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Aug. 24* 1940	Aug. 17 1940	Aug. 26 1939
Combined index	99.1	98.9	91.4
Bk debits outside NYC	94.9	94.4	86.6
Elec power production	104.5	105.8	98.8
Misc. carloadings	92.6	89.5	81.7

*Preliminary.

German Preoccupation in Europe Gives U. S. Producers Broad Potash Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—German preoccupation in Europe has opened to American producers extensive potash markets in the Western Hemisphere and in Pacific Ocean countries, Dr. H. I. Smith of the United States Geological Survey reports to the American Chemical Society, which will hold its 100th meeting in Detroit, Sept. 9 to 13.

Potash, a term commonly adopted for the various compounds of potassium, is used extensively in agriculture. It increases the output and quality of farm products and the shipping and keeping qualities of vegetable foods, according to Dr. Smith, who points out that the latter function is particularly important in time of war, as was amply demonstrated during the last World War when our supply of potash was cut off. Only 10 per cent of the world output is used in industry.

Germany had a virtual monopoly on potash production at the outbreak of the last war, but since then potash has been recovered from brines in Palestine, mined from underground deposits in Russia, Poland, France, Spain, and Germany, and produced from both brines and deep-seated deposits in the United States.

Foreign exportation of potash, however, has been brought to a standstill by recent European developments, he points out. Spain has not been able to export much since its civil war; Russia has been consuming most of its own output and has taken over the Polish deposits. Shipments from Palestine have been restricted since Italy's entrance into the war, and the surrender of France has eliminated its supply from world markets.

German potash is probably available to all the continental countries of Europe in exchange for war materials, Dr. Smith says, but the markets of the Western Hemisphere and the Pacific Ocean countries that were largely supplied by France and Germany prior to the war are open to American producers, who supplied 8.5 per cent of the world output in 1938 and sold potash in 25 countries in 1939.

Engineering Awards 14 P. C. Below 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Awards for heavy engineering construction work declined sharply this week in response to a lull in big defense contracts.

Awards for the week ended Tuesday, reported by Engineering News-Record, totaled only $57,444,000 compared with $128,449,000 the previous week. The total was 14 per cent smaller than the corresponding week a year ago.

Private engineering construction contracts were 7 per cent larger than the week before, but 16 per cent below a year ago.

Public awards were 66 and 13 per cent smaller, respectively, than the previous week and the same week last year.

Comparisons follow:

	Latest week	Year Ago
Private	$20,318,000	$24,228,000
State and municipal	28,674,000	29,791,000
Federal	8,452,000	12,990,000
Total	$57,444,000	$67,009,000

Portugal Now Prominent Buyer of Automotive Parts

NEW YORK (AP)—Portugal has taken a prominent place as a buyer of automotive parts, small hardware, industrial equipment and consumer goods, exporters reported.

Most purchases have been for immediate delivery, but some contracts call for shipment as late as three or four months hence. Portuguese buying expanded sharply after the fall of France and increased again when Italy entered the war.

Loans to Brokers Drop $14,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $259,000,000.

The week ended Aug. 28 and the total represented a decrease of $14,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $467,000,000.

New Zealand Easily Meets Debt Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—"The first stages of the import selection policy had already been negotiated when the Dominion turned to a war economy," declared the Hon. W. Nash, Minister of Finance, in an interview especially accorded to the "Christian Science Monitor" in Wellington. "I noticed that it had been observed in America that the excess of exports from New Zealand at last year-end was inadequate to meet the Dominion's debt service. Such observations, however, fail to take note of the fact that the calendar year does not correspond either with the Dominion's financial year, which ends March 31, or its production year, which ends June 30.

"The rhythm of New Zealand's imports is that of a steady flow, rising to a peak in October and November, when the Christmas trade imports swell the monthly figures. The excess of exports over imports during the 12 months ended March 31 totalled £14,072,000 which differs markedly from the export balance of £3,459,000 registered the year previously. The contraction of imports is likely to continue as controls are becoming more strenuous arising out of a greater knowledge of the particular essential needs of the Dominion in war time, and the fact that many countries from which imports usually flow will, through the exigencies of war, be unable to supply us or not in a position to ship.

"As a result of the favorable trade balance the net overseas assets of the Dominion's banking system moved from £9,272,000 in March 1939 to £23,009,000 at the end of the last financial year. At the end of April the overseas assets stood at £24,607,000. This improvement in the trade balance and overseas assets resulted in a request being made for a relaxation of the control of imports, but I was unable to concede this because the position as reflected by the figures I have cited had a measure of falsity about it.

"The amount of import licenses which had been issued was known to the Reserve Bank and the future external commitments of the Dominion could therefore be more closely gauged than under a freer economy, while the sale of New Zealand produce to the United Kingdom Government was mainly at f. o. b. and did not involve the usual delay upon the produce arriving at home: consequently future realizations will not be at the same rate as when our butter and cheese and meat are sold week by week upon the markets of England.

"The Dominion's debt service has to be provided for, and, of course, as it ranges at somewhat under £10,000,000, this will cause us no difficulty, but the necessity for financing New Zealand's part in the war effort and of conserving resources makes the continuance of the exchange control imperative and the rigid adhering to the policy of excluding other than necessities a matter of very great importance.

"It is probable that the Dominion will be making a wider range of purchases in the United States in the not distant future, but as the first quarter of this calendar year produced an adverse balance of £437,699, which is, of course, paid for out of our sterling funds, it will be realized that the Dominion must particularize in its purchases from the United States as well as from other sources. This is necessary in order not to impose any unnecessary strain upon the United Kingdom's dollar exchange funds, through which finance is operated.

"When the import selection policy was first inaugurated it was necessary for goods ordered prior to the control going into operation to be delivered in New Zealand, and the last of these free goods did not arrive until November of 1939. Thus there was a considerable time-lag in the operation of the control, because orders have to be sent from the Dominion to the United Kingdom, whereupon goods have to be made and then shipped. It is not always possible to cable instructions for imported manufactures, and the buyers' wishes have to be made known through the ordinary channels of the mail.

"With the United Kingdom swinging into a war effort, very often delays in manufacture and also some retardation in regard to shipping occur, which is only natural, but taking in the balance the Dominion having an assured market and uninterrupted sea transport for its produce, it will continue to enjoy an excess of exports more than sufficient to meet its debt service requirements, while the United Kingdom Government is prepared to assist with loans to aid the Dominion's war effort."

Discusses Policy

© Harris & Ewing

Walter Nash
Minister of Finance of New Zealand.

Department Store Sales Up 16 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—The greatest six-day sales gain since Easter—far greater than seasonal—was reported lasted week by Manhattan and Brooklyn department stores, the preliminary report of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York disclosed.

The week's sales topped the like 1939 week by 19 per cent, compared with a year-to-year gain of 6.4 per cent for the period.

G. E. Indicted In Link With German Firm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Charging price control of hard metal compositions required in this country for the manufacture of many varities of machine tools, the General Electric Company is named in an indictment by the Federal Grand Jury here of conspiring with the Krupp Armament Works of Essen, Germany, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and the Wilson tariff law.

The indictment is the second against the General Electric Company handed down this week, the first charging violation of the Sherman Act in connection with the electric bulb industry. In this latter indictment, the Corning Glass Works was joined.

The indictment handed up in federal court yesterday follows an inquiry in which the grand jury sought reasons for "bottlenecks" in wartime industries which threaten to slow down the government's national defense program. The compositions coming within the trade restrictions charged against the company are important in the armament, automobile, airplane and other big industries.

Describing the complaint, lawyers of the anti-trust division of the United States Attorney-General's office said that one of the compounds listed in the indictment has risen in price from $48 a pound in 1928 to $205 a pound today.

The General Electric and Krupp, they continued, agreed on November 5, 1928, that General Electric should fix the price at which the compounds were sold in this country and that Krupp would not ship any of the metals named in the agreement into this country. Meanwhile, they added, General Electric agreed not to compete with Krupp in other countries.

General Electric, it was added, paid out about $1,100,000 in 1936 to acquire the business of Krupp's American agents, and from that time on, Krupp shipped no more of the compounds to this country, they declared.

The compounds referred to are various combinations containing tungsten, tantalum, titanium and carbon together with iron, cobalt or nickel.

The Carboloy Company, of Detroit, Mich., a wholly-owned subsidiary of General Electric; Walter M. Stearns, manager of trade relations and special contracts for General Electric, and Zay Jefferies and W. C. Robbins, Chairman and President, respectively, of the Carboloy Company, are linked with the General Electric and Krupp in the indictment.

Boston Fund Assets Up in Fiscal Year

On July 31, Boston Fund reports total net assets of $5,928,926 at the close of its fiscal year, with net asset value amounting to $13.25 per share on the 447,421 shares outstanding at that time. This represents an increase of $542,950 in assets from the figure of $5,385,976 on July 31, 1939, at which time the net asset value was $15.16 per share on the 355,306 shares then outstanding.

"During the fiscal year just ended Boston Fund has experienced further substantial growth. There was an increase of 92,115 shares and the number of shareholders increased from 2,321 to 2,975. This growth also reflects the purchase of additional shares by old shareholders. Of the present shareholders approximately one-quarter increased their holdings during the year," President O. Kelley Anderson states in his current annual report.

Public Offerings Sharply Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities this week included more than $23,000,000 of corporate issues to raise additional capital, Poor's Publishing Company said. It was the largest volume of new money financing by corporations for any week this year.

Total offerings during the week ended Aug. 29 were $83,290,340, the biggest volume in six weeks. Corporate borrowers, who had been relatively inactive for a month and a half, re-entered the market for substantial sums. Municipal financing was comparatively small.

Comparisons follow:

	This Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$6,498,000	$1,470,000
Railroad	35,206,000	....
Industrial	25,000,000	....
Miscellaneous	10,000,000	1,305,000
Stock	6,586,340	1,475,500
Total	83,290,340	4,250,500

New Haven R. R. to Retire $1,500,000 in Bonds

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the Federal District Court has signed an order authorizing the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad to retire $1,500,000 in New York and New England Boston terminal first mortgage 4 per cent bonds.

The bonds matured April 1, 1939. The road, which is in the process of reorganization, will make the payment from the approximately $12,000,000 cash it has on hand.

Vacuum Cleaner Sales Rise

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturers Association reported the sale of 94,610 units by the industry during July with 76,689 in the same month last year. Sales for the first seven months of 1940 totaled 1,025,622, against 782,942 in 1939.

War's Effect on U. S. Business Is Held Less Than Anticipated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The European war appears to have had fewer adverse effects on current business conditions in the United States at the close of its first year than might have been expected, states the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York in the current issue of the Guaranty Survey.

"Its consequences have been highly irregular, and, in some directions, distinctly unfavorable," The Survey continues. "On the whole, however, its influence has probably been stimulating rather than otherwise.

"Unfortunately, these partly favorable effects are of minor significance in comparison with the sweeping and permanent readjustments that the war is likely to entail. Both the nature and the extent of these prospective changes will depend largely on the duration and outcome of the conflict. It seems inevitable, however, that the war must eventually bring American business face to face with some of the most difficult problems with which it has ever had to deal.

The Defense Program

"Possibly the most far-reaching of the war's indirect effects on business in the United States will be those related to the newly adopted program of preparation for defense, induced by an awakened sense of national insecurity. The expenditure of the huge sums already appropriated, in addition to the usual outlay for defense purposes, and of other billions to follow is expected to provide a major stimulation of general business for some years. On the other hand, the program involves a prospect of greatly increased taxation and a mounting load of debt.

"It is not yet apparent how broadly our trade will be affected by the recently announced restrictions on exports from this country of certain commodities, including petroleum and scrap metal, as a defense measure. Defensive preparations of another sort, looking to lessened dependence upon imported supplies of certain basic materials, are exemplified by the plans for large-scale production of synthetic rubber in the United States. However desirable such self-sufficiency planning here may appear in contemplation of possible emergencies, curtailment of purchases of foreign products necessarily tends to restrict the potentialities of markets abroad as outlets for American products.

Uncertainties in Outlook

"Other future effects of the war on economic conditions in this country will be governed chiefly by factors that remain essentially unpredictable—the further progress of the fighting, the duration of the conflict, and the nature of the settlements that will follow. Such economic readjustments as are likely to be undertaken abroad could largely determine the position of the United States in the post-war pattern of international trade. As yet, however, neither the impending political realignments nor the provisions for economic reorientation that may accompany them are clearly outlined.

"Immediate attention is being directed to problems of Western Hemisphere defense and economic co-operation. The plan for a huge international cartel to deal in the surplus products of the Americas has apparently given way to a more modest program for financing Latin-American trade and industrial development.

"Agreements reached in the recent inter-American conference at Havana are generally gratifying, although they provide no definite indication of the steps to be taken in meeting post-war trade problems. These preliminary attempts are significant chiefly as indicating a general recognition of the drastic readjustments that are expected to become necessary as a result of the war.

"From the day it began, the war has had a strong influence on economic conditions in the United States. Its first effects were mainly psychological and were most clearly reflected in price movements. There followed a rapid expansion of demand for some American products both on the part of belligerent and neutral countries. This, in turn, has been succeeded by the virtual elimination of most European nations as markets and sources of supply and by the inauguration of the huge defense program at home.

"All these successive phases have been accompanied by a continuation and acceleration of the large-scale gold inflow that had been under way for more than five years before the beginning of hostilities—a movement that seems destined to have far-reaching influence in the shaping of post-war financial readjustments in the United States and abroad.

Foreign Trade

"American foreign trade in the war period, despite the grave disturbance of international commerce as a whole, has exceeded the comparable totals a year earlier, and the expansion of exports has been greater than the gain in imports. The merchandise export balance of the United States has increased substantially. In only one of the war months has the excess of exports over imports dropped below $100,000,000. Payments on account of the currently increased trade balance have been made by drawing on accumulated foreign bank balances in this country, use of the proceeds of sales here of foreign-owned American securities, and by shipments of gold. Receipts of the metal from abroad during the war period, in fact, have greatly exceeded the merchandise trade balance.

"Influenced by numerous emergency regulations abroad in support of war policies and special commercial programs, by blockades and other interference with international trade, and by our own neutrality measures, the commerce of the United States has undergone many shifts in the relative proportions of various commodities exchanged and in the geographical distribution of the trade. Exports to Europe have increased sharply, while imports from that continent have declined. Both branches of our trade with Western Hemisphere countries have increased, exports much more markedly than imports.

In the trade with Asia, on the other hand, the increase in imports has exceeded that in exports. Even more widely divergent trends of trade with individual countries have been recorded. The result is a present geographical distribution of American foreign commerce that presumably will have to undergo extensive readjustment when peace is finally restored."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 18

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20

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This Changing World

Lending to Canada—Accord Between Washington and Ottawa Passing From Defense to Economic Collaboration — Future of America's Northern Neighbor

By H. B. Elliston

Judged from the visit of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to Ottawa, the two dollars, United States and Canadian, may be getting together, as well as the two military establishments. No alliance would be more agreeable on this side of the frontier. It would help to offset the collapse of the currency accord between the United States and the democratic states of Europe which went up in smoke along with so many other institutions when Hitler launched his Blitzkrieg. Some day or other collaboration across international borders will have to be resumed, and the habit couldn't be restored more happily than between the United States and Canada. For a currency link between Washington and Ottawa would have as much significance for post-war reconstruction as for hemispherical defense.

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The currency is the foundation link in economic relations. At present the two dollars are allowed to fluctuate without any restraint from the side of the United States. There's an official Canadian dollar, and a "free" one. And, as is the case the world over, the Canadian demand for American dollars is greater than the supply available to Canadians, at least out of their current transactions. Tourists from this side of the border leave a lot in Canada. Canadians win some in trade with America. But the total combined is not sufficient to offset the Canadian demand for dollars needed to pay for American war equipment and other things required by an expanding economy. The result is that the Canadian dollar is quoted at a fluctuating discount.

Maybe the Secretary of the Treasury is discussing a money accord similar to the U. S.-Franco-British accord. This would mean that the Treasury would support the Canadian dollar by buying it. Such an arrangement would help the Canadians in maintaining exchange stability by putting American currency at their disposal. But this is merely surmise. Another plan which already has come out in print is to amend the neutrality act and reopen the financial market in the United States to Canadian borrowing. Canada so far is banned along with other belligerents. Resumption of American lending to Canada would eke out for Canada its trade and tourist dollars for keeping up the exchange rate.

This plan to lend to Canada is an adjunct of the administration bill for increasing the capital of the Export-Import Bank. Perhaps the adjunct is more important than the main body of the bill. At any rate, that is this column's opinion, since it thinks that lending to such belligerents as Canada for buying American goods would return far more financial and political dividends to the United States than lending to the non-belligerents south of the Rio Grande.

As a matter of fact, there was never any sense in applying the ban on lending to Canada just because Canada happens to be a belligerent. No lending will keep America out of war, it was thought. The theory was that you got into war at the side of your debtor in order to make sure that you recovered your loans. Well, it is now seen that lending is no more and no less a road to war than accepting cash, or gold, on the barrel head. For some Americans think that the United States must get into war in order to validate its golden hoard! Moreover, the gold has become a problem in warehousing, as promises to pay aren't. Lending to Canada will find many adherents if only for the purpose of "solving the gold problem"! It's absurd to take Canada's gold (and, for that matter, its investments in the United States) when Canada has such a high credit rating.

There are wider business reasons for lending to Canada, however. Lending will help to move more American trade across the Canadian border. It will enable Americans to profit from the expansion which this war is bringing permanently to Canada The expansion has been a long time in coming, but it now seems to be around the corner. I recall a financial house in the City of London which I have visited off and on for many years. You could always tell the prevailing interest of the house from the maps which adorned the senior partner's sanctum. Once the maps showed the tin countries; another time the rubber areas; on the last occasion they displayed Canada in all her metalliferous spaciousness. This war will bring the population to Canada, too. The economic outlook is, indeed, bright for Canada, and American business and finance are anxious to go shares in the country's development. Lending would be the opening wedge.

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This is apart from the sentimental nexus which can be cultivated by means of dollar diplomacy. Economic bonds would promote an interest in Canada. Nothing is more mystifying than the ignorance of things Canadian in the United States. John MacCormac in his book "Canada: America's Problem" tells many a story to illustrate our ignorance. Out of 1200 high school seniors questioned in the United States a third declared that Canada was ruled or owned by Great Britain. Even the United States Senate, judging from a reservation to the Halibut Fisheries Treaty of 1923, hadn't waked up to Canada's independence. Our schoolbooks give Canada hardly any place at all. This situation is due for a change, and nothing is more likely to bring it about than the new political alignment, buttressed by a prospective economic tieup.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

U. S. Attitude Toward Debt Hit by Bank

"The trend of Federal indebtedness represents more than the record of government finance," says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter. Continuing the bank says, "It symbolizes the attitude of the people and of government officials toward our basic problems. There have been three times in our history when a substantial increase has taken place in our government debt. During the Civil and World wars the debt rose sharply but with the advent of peace a steady reduction took place.

"Since 1930, however, Federal indebtedness has continued steadily upward until it now amounts to $325 per capita. The aggregate over-all debt, including Federal, state and local, is nearly $65,000,000,000, or $500 per capita. In 1913 the over-all per capita debt was about $60, or less than one eighth as much as at present. In a comparatively short period of 27 years, on a per capita basis, taxes and governmental costs have increased 375 per cent, the public debt has increased 700 per cent, while national income has increased but 75 per cent.

Not Realistic

"This clearly shows that we have not grappled with our problems in a realistic manner. Instead of tightening our belts we have run up charge accounts for our children and grandchildren to meet. But even so, we are being plagued by carrying charges. Annual interest payments on our Federal obligations exceed by 56 per cent the total cost of running the Federal government in 1913.

"Then there is the question of amortization payments which are disregarded in a period of chronic deficits. Furthermore, about one fifth of the outstanding obligations of the Federal government are in the form of short-term securities —bills and notes—and approximately one half mature in less than 10 years. If there should now be superimposed on the present structure many more billions of securities on a short-term basis, then our financial position might become difficult.

"The danger of inflation would be considerably reduced by financing a large portion of government securities out of the savings of the people. So in its financing plan it would be highly desirable if the government should take advantage of the institutional and public investing field in order to get a good proportion of the issues beyond the range of existing maturities.

"The problems from which we have been trying to escape are pressing down upon us at a time when we are compelled to appropriate many billions for defense purposes.

"The democracies of Europe were so loaded down with debt and so burdened with taxes that they did not have the courage to spend sufficient amounts for armaments to provide adequate defense against German aggression with the result that one after another of these countries was crushed in defeat within a short period of time.

"So, if this country is to avoid the tragedies that befell Europe, it must strengthen itself all along the line. In the bitter struggle that lies ahead, only the strong will survive. There is no easy way out nor any short cuts. The time for realism is long overdue.

"The only way that democracies can hope to contend with the totalitarian powers is to follow sound financial and economic policies. Toward this end it is essential that we live within our economic capacity and release the creative powers of private enterprise so that our national income may be substantially increased. Adjustments will also have to be made so that the various groups can exchange goods with one another on a broader basis.

Must Change Policy

"We should abandon forthwith the philosophy of spending as a means of creating wealth for this is a cruel illusion that leads only down the road to national bankruptcy. History is strewn with the wreckage of nations that have followed this course.

"It should not be forgotten that Federal finance is closely tied up with our type of government and with our system of private enterprise. When taxes become too excessive, the economic system breaks down and the government steps in and assumes control.

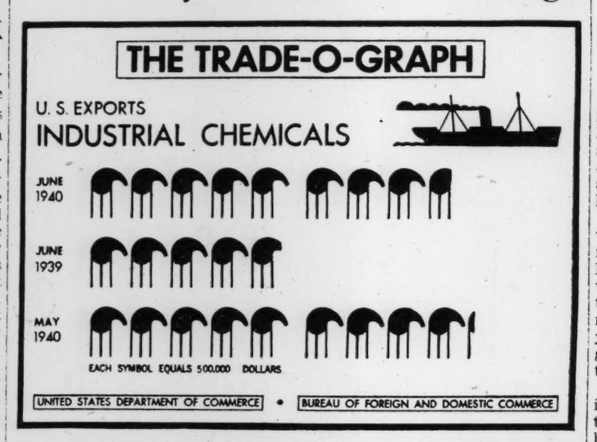
"Governmental control would be accompanied by complete regimentation, including the allocation of capital to industry, the fixing of prices, the divisions of markets and the like. Carried to its logical conclusion, such a system would have power over all industry, would determine what lines were to receive credit, what new industries were to be encouraged and what new inventions were to be adopted. Eventually it would sterilize progress, jeopardize democracy and imperil our liberties. Self-government would be replaced by the iron rule of bureaucracy.

"In other words, if we do not pursue a sound financial course then we run the danger of bringing about the very totalitarian system from within that we are now spending billions of dollars to fight from without."

Pittsburgh Metallurgical Co.

NEW YORK —The Pittsburgh Metallurgical Co., Inc., of Buffalo, N. Y., for the fiscal year ended June 30, reported net profit of $239,767 after charges, equal to $2.43 a common share, compared with $120,478 or $1.21 a common share in the preceding fiscal year.

U. S. Exports of Chemicals Nearly Double a Year Ago



United States exports of industrial chemicals totaled $4,300,000 in June, 1940, as compared with $2,400,000 in June, 1939, and $4,575,000 in May, 1940, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the U. S. Department of Commerce reported.

Foreign Bank Reserves Seen Fleeing to U. S.

NEW YORK (*AP*)—Foreign countries may be moving a part of their central bank reserves to the United States for safekeeping, Federal Reserve Bank figures indicated. Foreign central bank deposits in reserve institutions here have increased to a new high of $688,000,000 from $360,000,000 on May 1.

"What may be a significant change appears to have developed during the past three months in the relation between foreign sales of gold to the Treasury and foreign official balances at the Reserve banks," said the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in its September review of credit and business conditions.

"During the first nine months of the war such sales of gold appear to have been related chiefly to current demands for dollar exchange and foreign official balances tended to decline," the bank added. "During the more recent months, however, substantial amounts of the proceeds of these sales of gold have remained in deposit accounts in the Reserve banks and increased the total volume of such deposits to record levels.

"The foreign central bank deposits in the Federal Reserve banks have increased from less than $360,000,000 on May 1 to $888,000,000 on August 28. And this rise is not the full measure of the growth in foreign official funds in this country, as some foreign central banks maintain deposit accounts in commercial banks here, and foreign governments also have deposits in American banks."

Gold arriving here from foreign countries during the first three weeks of August included $213,100,000 from Canada, $50,600,000 from the United Kingdom, $11,500,000 from Portugal, $10,100,000 from South Africa, $8,300,000 from Colombia, $4,600,00 from Brazil, $4,300,000 from the Netherlands Indies, $3,600,000 from Sweden, $3,200,000 from Mexico, $2,900,000 from the Philippines, $2,700,000 from Hong Kong, $700,000 from Peru, and $700,000 from British India.

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are American Agricultural Chemical Co., Borg-Warner Corp., Central Aguirre Associates, Davega Stores Corp., Electric Storage Battery Co., General Electric Co., Hercules Motors Corp., Lambert Co., Starrett (L. S.) Co., Smith (L. C.) & Corona Typewriters, Inc., and Victor Chemical Works. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Tuesday, September 3

Capital Administration Co., Ltd. ($3 Pfd.) (12 m.).
Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. ($5 Pfd.) (9:15 a. m.).
Filenes (Wm.) Sons Co. (4¾% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).
Homestake Mining Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).
International Shoe Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Lambert Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Reliance Mfg. Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.).
Tri-Continental Corp. ($6 Pfd.) (2 p. m.).

Wednesday, September 4

American Agricultural Chemical Co. (Com.) (3 p. m.).
American Snuff Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.).
Davega Stores Corp. (Com.) (3 p. m.).
Federal Light & Traction Co. (Com.) (11 a. m.).
General American Investors Co., Inc. $6 Pfd.) (12 m.).
General Printing Ink Co. ($6 Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.).
General Time Instruments Corp. ($6 Pfd. & Com.) (2 p. m.).
Lehman Corp. (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).
Loew's Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Maryland Midland Corp. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Starrett (L. S.) Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Victor Chemical Works (Com.) (2:30 p. m.).

Thursday, September 5

American Water Works & Electric Co., Inc. ($6 Pfd.) (11:15 a. m.).
Borg-Warner Corp. (Com.) (2 p. m.).
Central Aguirre Associates (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Hercules Motors Corp. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Noblitt-Sparks Industries, Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co. (6% Pfd. & Com.) 2 p. m.).
Penney (J. C.) Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.).
West Penn Electric Co. (6% & 7% Pfd. & Cl. "A") (11 a. m.).
West Penn Power Co. (Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.).

Friday September 6

Electric Storage Battery Co. (Pfc. Pfd. & Com.) (3 p. m.).
General Electric Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.).
Smith (L. C.) & Corona Typewriters, Inc. ($6 Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.).

Crown Zellerbach Corp.

NEW YORK (*AP*)—Crown Zellerbach Corp., Pacific Coast paper manufacturer, reported for the first quarter of its fiscal year ended July 31 consolidated net income of $2,501,522, equal to 81 cents a common share after charges, depletion, taxes and minority interests. This compared with $1,720,874, or 47 cents, in the comparable period a year ago.

Canada Found Lacking Wheat Storage Space

CHICAGO (*AP*)—The question of additional wheat storage space looms as an important problem in Canada. The Canadian crop is making good progress and reliable estimates place the total this season at around 500,000,000 bushels.

One large Canadian elevator said it expected storage space would be made available eventually to the wheat board, but that reports indicated a heavy per acre yield and thus a larger crop than previously estimated, which meant that "it was possible in spite of the most strenuous efforts of the board, and the Dominion Government in encouraging the construction of additional facilities, that a certain amount of wheat may still be in farmers' bins on farms and unsold by August 1 next year."

Five Bushels Per Acre

It has been figured that the five bushels per acre that farmers are allowed to deliver for the time being in Canada would total 140,000,000 bushels of wheat. As the grain moves out in to consumption channels, farmers will probably be permitted to sell larger amounts.

Last year Canada exported 208,000,000 bushels in addition to around 128,000,000 used at home, so that the Dominion was able to dispose of 336,000,000 bushels of wheat in the 12 months just ended from a crop of 490,000,000 plus the carryover.

Great Britain grinds about 60 per cent of the Canadian wheat and of the 280,000,000 bushels consumed in the British Isles normally, about 200,000,000 are imported regularly plus considerable quantities of flour. Thus it was expected that Canada would be called upon to supply 130,000,000 bushels of wheat and some flour to Great Britain alone, besides what is shipped to the Orient and other unblockaded nations.

Supply Increases

The Canadian visible supply of grains increased 8,306,812 bushels last week, compared with an increase of 12,684,784 during the corresponding week a year ago. This included 292,874,536 bushels wheat, 5,086,542 oats, 5,619,171 barley and 4,954,375 rye.

While the weather can have little effect upon the yield of the United States corn crop, farmers look for warm, drying weather now so that the crop may be harvested before a possible early frost strikes. Weather over most sections of the belt has been cloudy, and cool, with heavy rains in many sections.

New Wool Combing Firm Is Formed in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The urgent demand for uniforms and other wool goods in Canada has created an abnormal demand for wool tops, and makes of great interest the recent announcement that a new Canadian company, Wool Combing Corporation of Canada, Ltd., has been formed. The head office of the plant will be in Toronto, and its plant at Acton, Ontario, will, when completed, produce at the rate of 3,000,000 pounds of wool tops annually.

The only individual wool combing unit in this country, the company will operate under a Dominion charter. Formed by a group composed of Canadian and English interests, it will have for its president the Right Hon. Lord Barnby, C. M. G., C. B. E., M. V. O., who is actively interested in a large wool combing plant in Yorkshire. The vice-president is Mr. Leslie Biggin, past president of the Dominion Wool Dealers Association and the Canadian Allied Textile Trades Association.

Western Canada Flour Mills Sells Country Elevators

WINNIPEG (CP) — John W. Horn, Assistant General Manager elevator companies. The sale price of Western Canada Flour Mills Co., confirmed the sale of 76 country elevators in western Canada to line was not revealed.

Manitoba Pool Elevators, Ltd., purchased 41 of the buildings located in Manitoba, Parish and Heimbecker, Ltd., bought 20 in Saskatchewan, and Midland and Heimbecker took the remaining 15 located in Alberta.

With the sale of the elevators the company is no longer actively associated with the line elevator business, Mr. Horn stated.

True Labeling Bill for Wool Goods Passed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31—After 20 years of deliberation Congress has at last come to the conclusion that Mr. and Mrs. Consumer ought to be informed whether they are buying new wool or second-hand.

The House yesterday by a voice vote adopted the "truth-in-fabrics" bill, long sponsored by the Federal Trade Commission, by women's clubs and by manufacturers of expensive woolens. The measure, passed by the Senate a year ago in a different form, now goes to conference between the two houses.

Agitation for the bill was begun in Congress 20 years ago by certain groups of women's clubs. It has been fought by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, who hold that labeling would give the impression that reworked wool is inferior to virgin wool when when that is not necessarily so.

Rep. Lyle H. Boren (D) of Oklahoma, who led the fight against the bill in the House, held that the measure would mislead the public because many poor products are made of new wool and many superior products are made of reprocessed or reused wool.

According to proponents of the bill about 50 per cent of the wool that manufacturers sell to Mrs. Housewife has been used before, though she probably thinks when she buys "all wool" material it is virgin wool. "The purchaser will at least know whether the garment came ofl the backs of animals or of humans," commented the House Interstate Commerce Committee in its majority report.

Representative Boren charged that wool growers were backing the legislation in the hope of a reseulting rise in wool prices.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Accumulated				
Ca Brew pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Ind Hydro-El Pow Co. 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 16	Aug. 31
Nat Dep Strs Corps. 6% pf	30c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Westmoreland Wat Co. $5 pr (np)	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Extra				
Am Hawaii S S	25c		Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Black & Dkr Mfg	25c		Sep. 20	Sep. 10
Browne & Sh Mf	$4.50		Sep. 10	Sep. 3
Hickok Oil A&B	10c		Sep. 14	Sep. 6
Initial				
Broulan Porcu M. Ltd.	3c		Sep. 30	Sep. 14
Comwlth Wat Co. 5½% pf	$1.37½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Utica Knit Co. n. 5% pr pf ($50)	62½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
West Indies Sug 5% pf	$2.50		Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Participating				
Ca Can 1st pt pf	5c		Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Do cv pt pf	5c		Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Reduced				
Ca No Pow	23c		Oct. 25	Sep. 30
Merrimac Hat	12½c		Sep. 2	Aug. 26
Resumed				
Am Piano "A&B"	50c		Sep. 10	Aug. 28
Increased				
Int-Ocean Sec Cp "A"	$1	S	Sep. 9	Aug. 27
Do "B"	$1	S	Sep. 9	Aug. 27
Union Bag & P	25c		Sep. 16	Sep. 9
Amalgamated Sug	10c		Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Am Felt pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Am Fork & Hae	25c		Sep. 14	Sep. 5
Am Hawaiian S S	25c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Anglo - Nat Corp *Anglo-Nat cum Class A	$2 $1		Sep. 10	Aug. 5
*Do Class A			Sep.10	Aug. 5
Bell Tel Pa pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 20
Black & Decker Mfg	25c	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 01
Brown & Sharpe Mfg	$1.50Q		Sep. 10	Sep. 3
Ca Canners	12½c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Do 1st pt pf	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Do cv pt pf	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Ca Foun & Fg A	37½c		Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Ca No Pow pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Citizens Water Co (Wash. Pa.) 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Clinton Wat Wks Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Cent N Bk Chic	50c		Jan. 10	Aug. 24
Chicago Dock & Canal Co	$1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 27
Coml Credit	75c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Coml Inv Trust	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do (1935) pf	$1.06¼	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Cons Pow 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Do 4½% pf	$1.21½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Comwlth Wat & Lt Co $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Elec Vac Cl Co, Inc	$1		Sep. 3	Aug. 27
Eur & N Am Ry	$2.50	S	Oct. 3	Sep. 13
Fulton B & Cot M	25c		Aug. 29	Aug. 29
Gen G & E (Del) pf	$1.25	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 6
Gen Pub Ut, Inc $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Gt West Sug pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 2	Sep. 14
Greenwich Water Syst, Inc. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Gulf Oil	25c		Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Hickok Oil A&B	25c		Sep. 14	Sep. 6
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 5% pf	31¼c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Indianap P&L 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Inter-Ocean Reins Co	$1.00	S	Sep. 9	Aug. 27
Inter-Ocean Sec Cp 4% pf	50c	S	Oct. 1	
Irving Trust	15c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Jamaica Wat Sup $5 pf A	50c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 14
Katz Drug	$1.25	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 14
Do pf	$1.12½	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Landed Bk & Loan Co (Hamilton, Ont)	$1.00	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Line Material	15c		Aug. 23	Aug. 15
Marion Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Merrimac Hat pf	$1	Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 26
Midland Steel Prod	50c		Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Do div shrs	50c		Oct. 1	Sep. 13
Do pf	$2	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Montreal City & D. S. Bank	$3	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 14
Monongahela Valley WaterCo7%pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Morrison Cafet pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 24
Montana-Dakota Utilities Co	6c		Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 16
Naval Stores Investment Co (np)	25c	Q	Sep. 3	Aug. 27
New Jersey Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
N. Y., Pa. & N. J. Util. pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Aug. 30
No Am Co 6% pf	75c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do 5¾% pf	71¾c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Northern Ontario Power Co, Ltd	30c		Oct. 25	Sep. 30
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 25	Sep. 30
Oahu Sugar Co, Ltd	5c	M	Sep. 14	Sep. 6
Parke Davis & Co	40c		Sep. 30	Sep. 14
Peoria Water Works, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Pitts. F. W & Chic. Ry	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 8	Sep. 10
Richmond Water Works Corp. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Sloss-Sheff S. & I. pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 9
South Pittsburgh Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
So. Phosphate	15c		Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Tappan Stove Co	25c		Sep. 14	Sep. 5
20th Century-Fox Film pf	37½c	Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
United Carbon	75c		Oct. 1	Sep. 14
U. S. Truck Lines, Inc. of Delaware	25c	Q	Sep. 16	Sep. 4
Wacker Wells Bldg	50c		Sep. 14	Aug. 31
Wichita Water Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 1
Wisc P. S	10c		Sep. 10	Aug. 31
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep. 20	Aug. 31
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q	Sep. 20	Aug. 31
6% pf	$1.50	Q	Sep. 30	Aug. 31

*One share of Anglo-Calif. Nat'l Bank common stock for each share held.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	129.35	27.86	22.48
Net change	—.47	—.15	—.10
Previous close	128.88	27.71	22.38
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Retail Sales 7 to 13 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (*AP*)—Chill weather boomed retail trade in many communities this week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"Buying was particularly spirited in women's and children's apparel and in home furnishings lines," the mercantile agency said, "but trade benefited generally from the increase in store traffic.

"Advertised specials in furniture, blankets, back-to-school wear and furs were said to have attracted good response.

"Reports indicated that the brisk buying at August sales events in the past two weeks was sufficient to counteract the slow start at the beginning of the month. In apparel, there was conspicuous activity in better-price merchandise. Furs, which have been moving well all month, took another spurt. Notions were bought heavily, as weather conditions stimulated sales of rainwear and sewing essentials.

"Men's clothing stores also reported a somewhat broader movement but sales expansion was slower to develop than in women's wear. Grocery lines felt the stimulus of increased demand for higher-price meats.

"For the second consecutive week comparisons of retail trade volume with those of a year ago revealed a slight widening of the margin of gain.

"Total volume for the whole country was estimated 7 to 13 per cent above the level for 1939, the largest increase recorded since last Easter.

"Department store trade was a major factor in this percentage improvement; automobile sales, which have recently shown especially broad gains, were affected by the early model changeover and generally showed only moderate increases. On a regional basis percentage comparisons with last year varied considerably but were all on the plus side. New England registered a gain of 5 to 8, East 10 to 17, South 8 to 15, Middle West 6 to 14, Southwest 4 to 10, Northwest 5 to 9, and Pacific Coast 3 to 7."

The upturn in consumer demand, the agency added, caught some merchants unprepared and brisk re-ordering of autumn merchandise enlivened wholesale markets, contrary to the usual lull before the Labor Day week-end.

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In Week of Aug. 24

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale commodity prices fluctuated within a narrow range during the week ended Aug. 24, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

Five of the 10 commodity group indexes as well as the all-commodity index remained unchanged from the level of the preceding week, the report continued. The all-commodity index, which stands at 77.2 per cent of the 1926 average, is now 3 per cent above a year ago.

The farm products group index rose 0.5 per cent and building materials advanced 0.3 per cent during the week. Hides and leather products declined 0.7 per cent and foods and chemicals and allied products each fell by 0.1 per cent. Other major groups—textile products, fuel and lighting materials, metals and metal products, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged from the preceding week.

The raw materials group index rose 0.3 per cent largely as a result of higher prices for agricultural commodities, cocoa beans, coal, and scrap steel. The index for semimanufactured commodities, on the other hand, dropped 0.3 per cent to the lowest point reached this year.

	Aug. 24, 1940	Aug. 17, 1940	P.C. changes to Aug. 24 1940, from July 27, 1940	July Aug. 1939
Commodity groups				
All commodities	77.2	77.2	—0.1	—3.2
Farm products	65.6	65.3	—0.6	—7.4
Hides & lea prods	97.0	97.7	—2.0	—4.8
Textile products	71.7	71.7	—0.1	—6.4
Fuel & lgt materls	71.7	71.7	—0.1	—2.0
Metals & metl prods	94.9	94.9	0	—1.5
Building materials	93.4	93.1	—0.8	+4.1
Chem & allied prods	76.4	76.5	—0.5	*
Housefurnishg goods	90.0	90.0	0	+3.4
Miscell commodities	76.4	76.4	—1.7	+4.5
Raw materials	69.6	69.4	—0.6	+5.1
Semimanufc articles	76.5	76.7	—1.3	+2.8
Manufac commods	81.2	81.3	+0.2	+2.4
All commodities other than farm prods.	79.7	79.8	—0.1	+2.4
All commodities other than farm prods & foods	82.1	82.1	—0.4	+2.1

*No comparable data.

Customers' Brokers Would Rank as Professional Men

NEW YORK (*AP*)—Customers' brokers—once known about Wall Street as customers' men—want to be classified as professional men under the Federal law fixing wage and hour standards.

"Our work can nôt be restricted in well-defined channels nor limited to certain hours any more than the work of the doctor, lawyer or other professional man," said Allyn C. Donaldson, Chairman of the legal committee of the Association of Customers' Brokers.

The executive committee of the association drafted a petition asking the administrator of the law to exempt customers' brokers as engaged in work "of a professional nature."

Grain Prices Rise Little During War

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (*AP*)—End of a year of hostilities in Europe today found the average of domestic grain prices only slightly higher than just before the outbreak of war.

The whole international trade situation has been thrown into confusion by wartime conditions. Practically all of the continental European market, which normally takes about half the world's wheat exports, has been shut off from sources of supply in the western hemisphere. Trade in Great Britain, largest importer of wheat in the world has been put under strict governmental control, with British needs supplied principally by the dominions.

Prices Insulated

Rotterdam and Liverpool, once thriving centers of world trade and price determination, have been blacked out and at Winnipeg trading has been throttled by fixing of minimum price pegs.

Domestic grain prices have been insulated as much as possible from world conditions by the government farm program. However, much of a sharp price advance that occurred in early months of the war when grain men thought Europe might call on the western world for large supplies has been lost. Here is the record of extreme futures price fluctuations in approximate figures:

Aug. 31, 1939	War Boom Peaks	Aug. 30, 1940
Wheat	1.13	.53
Corn	70	.61
Oats	43	.29
Soybeans	1.31	.72
Rye	77	.39

Although world wheat supplies for the current season ending next June 30 are expected to be only 100,000,000 to 150,000,000 bushels below the record supply of 5,445,000,000 bushels available at the outbreak of the war, distribution of these supplies has resulted in building up of record breaking stocks in North America with deficiencies in some other parts of the world, principally certain areas of Europe.

Large Carryover

Apparently the world produced about 350,000,000 bushels less than last year but it had a carryover that was more than 200,000,000 bushels greater than last year.

Despite the many other factors affecting wheat prices, the trend of world affairs continued to dominate market action this week. The flare-up in the Balkans and continuation of the Battle for Britain without reports of a definite change in the situation encouraged some buyers.

Wheat prices advanced 3⅝-4¼ cents the past week to the best level in more than two weeks. Corn gained ⅞-3 cents, oats 1-1½, rye 1½-1⅝ and soy beans 4½-4¾.

New England Home Building Increases

New home building and home buying in New England this year promises to exceed that of any year of the past decade, judging by the experience of the first seven months, E. Harrison Merrill, President of the New England Federal Savings League said.

Basing his conclusion on an analysis of loans made so far by federal savings and loan associations of the region, Mr. Merrill pointed out that even without the preparedness program, 1940 promised improvement in home building, but a decided quickening in the pace has developed ever since the invasion of Holland and the beginning of a serious program of defense in this country. Home buyers realize that such preparedness soon will raise building costs and property values. Already in some localities a scarcity of skilled building labor is appearing.

Mr. Merrill said that housing problems incident to the program for defense will receive careful attention at the convention of the New England Federal Savings League to be held in Swampscott on Saturday, September 7.

Eastern Gas & Fuel Shows $3,317,645 Rise in Net

Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates, a Koppers affiliate, reports for the 12 months ended July 31, 1940, total consolidated income of $11,798,463 available for federal taxes, depreciation and depletion reserves, interest and dividends. This represents an increase of $3,317,645 compared with the same period for 1939. After all charges the net income available for dividends (exclusive of intercompany profits) amounts to $3,169,266. This is equal to $12.86 per share of cumulative 4½ per cent prior preference stock.

No provision has been made for possible excess profits taxes under the proposed new law. All figures are subject to the annual audit by certified public accountants

Chrysler Post Abolished; Keller Chief Executive

NEW YORK (*AP*)—The office of Chairman of Chrysler Corp., made vacant by the passing on of Walter P. Chrysler Aug. 18, has been abolished by the directors of the automobile company.

K. T. Keller, President for the last five years, will continue in that office as principal executive officer of the firm.

Herman L. Weckler, Vice-President and General Manager, was elected a director to fill the board chair vacated by Mr. Chrysler.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 2¾s 47-45	108.28	108.28	108.28
4 2¾s 54-51	107.17	107.17	107.17
New York City Bond			
10 3s 80	96	95⅞	96

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
5 Alleghany cv 5s 44	91¼	91¼	91¼
13 Alleghany 5s 50 st	47	46⅞	47
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	49¾	49½	49¾
15 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
6 Am T&T 5½s 43	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Arm Del 4s '55	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	68½	68½	68½
5 B&O '95 st A	31¼	31⅛	31¼
2 A C Line 4½s 20487	51	51	51
6 B&O '95 st C	35	35	35
8 B&O '96 st F	31	30¾	30¾
17 B&O cv '60 st	13⅜	13¼	13¼
15 B&O 4s '48	69	68⅞	69
30 B&OPLE&WV4s '51st	57	56⅜	57
7 B&O S W '50 st	46½	46	46
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
4 Bost&Me 4½s '70	18¾	18¼	18¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
6 Buf-R&P 5s st	39¼	38¾	39¼
10 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	104¼	104	104¼
15 Can Nat 5s '69 J'ly	94	94	94
12 Can Pac 5s '60	45	44⅜	44⅜
20 C&O 3½s '96D	101	101	101
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	81¾	81¼	81¼
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	75	75	75
4 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94½	94½	94½
11 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	14	14	14
3 Chi & NW 4s '87	14	14	14
5 Chi & NW 3½s '87	13	13	13
15 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	11¼	11¼	11¼
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6¼	6¼	6¼
7 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	91½	91½	91½
40 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91	90⅝	91
11 Childs Co 5s '43	31	30½	31
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	51½	51½	51½
1 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	81	81	81
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	104½	104½	104½
4 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104½	104½	104½
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
18 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	122	122	122
4 Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106⅜	106½
1 Con Rys 4s '56	11½	11½	11½
15 Contin'tal O 2¾s '48	106½	106½	106½
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	105	105	105
3 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Cuba No Rs 5½s '42	20½	19⅞	20⅛
5 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	51½	50¾	50¾
1 Duquesne Li 3½s '65	107¼	107¼	107¼
8 Erie rfg 5s '67	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1 Erie gen lien 4s '96	27½	27½	27½
5 Erie cv 4s '53 B	22¾	22¾	22¾
3 FirestonT&R 3½s '48	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 GenStlCast 5½s '49	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103	103	103
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	80	80	80

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MAKE MONEY. $8.50 profit first order 15 boxes exclusive copyrighted Christmas Cards, 9 other boxes. Free Portfolios 50 for $1 Personals. Stationery. Request approval sample. Terry Studios, 94 Westfield, Mass.

GIFT SHOPS

PORTLAND, OREGON — Imported Perfume Oils; concentrated essence of flowers; distinctive odors; dram bottles $2.00. Elsie's Home Gift Shop, 4005 N. E. Davis St., EAst 5775.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

WINTER HAVEN, FLA.—Beautiful cool home on lake; spacious tropical grounds; rest and study; permanent home with care if desired; attractive for elderly people. Mrs. Fred Hall, 1606 Lake Shipp Drive.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES On Cape Cod Now Open

Large estate, private beach, golf, instruction in swimming, riding, sailing, cottages. FAITH BICKFORD, Brewster, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

BARGAINS in houses, flats, duplexes Apartments for Rent

EDDY D. FIELD

1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO. 5151

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HIGHLY qualified and experienced young man with exceptional knowledge and taste, recently from London, England and the Orient, connoisseur of antique furniture and allied works of art, is at liberty and desires to act in any or all of the following capacities: Interior decorator, designer and buyer; has decorated some of the most important homes in Europe, the Orient, North and South America; also held important exhibitions and sales of 17th and 18th century furniture and works of art in the U. S. A. Address Box J-5, 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

9 Commonwealth Ave.

A carefully restricted modern apartment building—only a step from the Public Garden, Esplanade, theatres and shops. Suite of 3 rooms, reception hall, spacious living room 28x18, fireplace, 2 bedrooms, large closets, large tiled bath with shower, very modern gas kitchen, incinerator, automatic elevator and heat. Resident Supt.

Marshall B. Hall, Jr.

129 Newbury St., Boston KENmore 8715

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1-2-3 Rooms

In first-class elevator buildings, having all modern improvements. Convenient locations. Also **semi-professional** building with 24-hour switchboard service, adapted for business and living quarters. References required.

COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES

339 Huntington Ave., Boston Tel. Com. 3212

2 EXCEPTIONAL APARTMENTS
★ NOW AVAILABLE ★
BOTH FRONT SUITES

Overlooking Fenway and Charles River
One—4 Rooms, 2 Baths, Kitchenette. Unfurnished.
One—4 Rooms, 1 Bath, Kitchenette. Furnished.

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20 Charlesgate West, Boston

Riverside Apartment Hotel

420 MEMORIAL DRIVE, CAMBRIDGE

Unfurn.-furnished in good taste, kitchenette suites, hotel rms.; convenient, reas. Kir 4726.

Canterbury Hotel Apartments

14 CHARLESGATE WEST, FENWAY, BOSTON

NEWLY remodeled kitchenettes, hotel rms., homelike; nr. subway. Low price. Ken. 3700.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

New apt. bldg., 17 Monmouth Ct. (near Carlton and Beacon Sts). Distinctive 4 rm. apts. Every improvement; selected tenants. See Supt. on premises.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—1, 2 and 3-room kitchenette apts., bath, elec. refrig.; clean, comfortable; under strict management. COM. 8210.

MELROSE, MASS.—4-room furnished; heat, gas, continuous hot water, electric refrig.; near church; adults; good location. Mel. 2149-R.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., Central Park West, 325 (92nd)—Excellent location; 6 rooms, 2 baths, elevator; delightful atmosphere; rents $100 up; premises, or CROSBY & BLEMLY, MEdallion 3-5199.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1939 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR FORDOR SEDAN $935— Estate closing, must sell. Absolutely no dealers! Black, with white-walled tires, 10,000 miles. Call Wellesley (Mass.) 2160 between 9 and 5 for appointment.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SEPTEMBER ON CAPE COD

Reduced rates weekly or monthly. Completely furnished; electricity; gas stove; bath; screened porch; ½ mile beach; warm water; Heatolator fireplace. Box 212, Pinewold, West Dennis, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food; swimming, tennis; select clientele. Fall rates after Sept. 2, booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. Mrs. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT

KINGSTON, N. Y.—House, 5 rooms and bath; new fixtures and plumbing; hardwood floors; plot 35x90; landscaped; owner; $4900. Box X-31, The Christian Science Monitor, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City. N. Y., Suite 1550.

LEXINGTON, MASS.—8-room colonial completely furnished; oil heat, electric refrig., bath with shower, first-floor lavatory, heated garage; rent reasonable to responsible adults, or will sell at sacrifice. MR. KEERY, call Asp. 8670 9:00 to 5:30.

SHORES ACRES, Quincy, Mass.—Rent or buy, brand new homes on the ocean, 7 miles from The Mother Church; restricted. MR. GORTON, GRAnite 0296.

Balkan

Continued from Page 1

seen, the evidence at present indicates that General Metaxas intends to remain unprovocative, and invoke Britain's aid if attacked.

Greek circles strenuously deny that they will ever agree to cede any territory.

On the question of the mercantile marine, which has been the subject of loud complaints from the Axis on the ground that Greek ships were being chartered by England, the Greeks point out that their livelihood depends on the sea-carrying trade.

Their only hope of importing necessities is by agreement with the power which rules the sea—which happens to be neither Italy nor Germany.

It is estimated in this connection that Greece needs some 500,000 tons of wheat alone during the next nine months in order to avert starvation. None of the Balkan States can spare any this year, owing to the poor harvest.

Local Classified

(Continued)

HELP WANTED

COUPLE for general housework and care of premises; Long Island suburb. Write Box M-38, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Housekeeper, white; sleep in; business couple; small house; $40.00 monthly. Virginia 7-1064.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 605 W 113th St., Apt. 41 (near Riverside)—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. MRS. HILL, UN. 4-9136.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.

A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

HOUSES TO LET

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Furnished or unfurnished Dutch Colonial; newly decorated; 8 rooms, 2 sun parlors, 2 baths, oil burner, 2-car garage; unusual trees; near trans. 4 Melrose Pl. Mont. 2-9287-W.

MOST desirable section of West Roxbury, Mass.; modern 9-room house, all improvements, gas-heated; beautiful neighborhood, handy to everything. Box B-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG 5122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

PAYING GUESTS

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—THE ELMS INN Just the place for quiet summer or week end rest; all advantages of the Berkshires within short distance of New York. Owner Management

WELLFLEET Cape Cod Bay. A few guests in private home. Open to Oct. 15th. Address Mr. and Mrs. FRANK H. REMICK, Wellfleet, Mass.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY —scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street) New York. Branches near you.

PIANOS FOR SALE

BALDWIN PIANOS
150 Boylston Street, Boston
Hear the amazing Acrosonic Spinet

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

REAL ESTATE

HOMES
For Sale or Rent

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

HYDE PARK

On corner lot in best Fairmount section, single 9-room house, bath, lavatory, large square screened porch, heated garage; excellent condition; attractive grounds; owner will sacrifice at $5500; no brokers. D. G. THOMPSON, Atty., 99 Chauncy St., Boston. Liberty 1159.

TO SETTLE ESTATE

GRAFTON, MASS—Executor must sell home of the late Dr. Ellen L. Keith; 10 rooms, 2 baths, garage, nearly 1 acre of land; reasonable. LYMAN H. HOOKER, Executor
Box 145 Framingham, Mass.

BUY A COUNTRY HOME amid gorgeous mountain scenery. Write STEWART LAMPREY, Real Estate, Moultonboro, New Hampshire.

FOR SALE—GLENCROFT

This desirably located home situated on Eastport highway 2½ miles from City of Calais, Maine. River front 825 ft. Moderately priced. For information write MRS. SARAH L. HOLT, Calais, Maine.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

AN UNUSUAL opportunity for cultured lady to add to income by representing a well-known manufacturer and selling direct to mothers quality line of children's apparel with patented features. Generous commission at time of sale. Opportunity for advancement. Replies confidential. Address Mrs. Thos. Washburn, Box 311, Wareham, Mass.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street, Circle 7702.

BOSTON—Mrs. Wakelin, 383 Commonwealth Ave., welcomes anyone looking for a real comfortable home; large, spacious room with bath; also single; meals optional. Cir. 6906.

BOSTON—Two comfortable connecting rooms for business woman; very reasonable. J. G. COLE, 25 St. Stephen St. Com. 6195.

BOSTON—Room in quiet apartment; shower, privileges, RICHARDSON, 16 Clearway Street.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For business or professional people; large room with lavatory; four windows, kitchen privileges; also smaller room. 53 Sewall Ave., near Beacon. Lon. 9203.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 18 Parkway Rd., opposite Fenway; very attractive room, kitchen privileges; convenient transportation; private family. Asp. 3794.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Rooms for permanent guests, transients; also room with kitchenette; parking. Lon. 8775.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Desirable room for a woman in an apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive rooms in unusually pleasant apartment, convenient to cars; meals if desired; business person preferred. Trow. 8097.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard—Quiet room, heated apartment; continuous hot water; board optional. Kirkland 4218. Box B-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C. (Bronx)—Light, quiet room, private bath attached; 5 minutes' walk to New York University; only roomer; convenient to subways. Telephone Sedgwick 3-1788.

N. Y. C., 255 108th (Broadway) (10-A)—Corner, high, airy; river view; twin beds, running water, single, private bath; $6.00.

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.) Apt. 6-C—Attractively newly furnished room, centrally located, excellent service, business persons.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms overlooking park, meals optional. Call MRS. PAVEY, Ken. 1574.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1 room available now, another Oct. 1st; pleasant home, convenient location, good meals. 3149 Adams Mill Rd. N. W., COl. 0033.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-18 N. Hempstead Tpk.—Private home, walking distance Fair; single $1.50; double $2.50; parking. Uttley, Fl. 9-0659.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ASHEVILLE, N. C., YORKE HOUSE, Tourist Home, 274 Merrimon Ave., U. S. 19, 23, 25, 70—Innerspring mattresses; private baths; free garage. MRS. E. B. WARD, Hostess. Ph. 2429-W.

HOLYOKE, MASS. — YE TAVERN Northampton and Dwight Streets Breakfasts Tel. Hol. 2-4862

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic, Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED chauffeur and mechanic, full or part time work; best of references. G. A. B., 50 Hereford Street, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT housekeeper-companion, experienced, capable; excellent references. Write Box M-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION to Christian Scientist; general cooperation offered; references exchanged. Grace Dennie, 8 Kingsboro, Gloversville, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER to 1 person or couple, splendid cook, manager, experienced driver; reliable, middle-aged American; Boston or N. Y. preferred. Mrs. Allen, 230 Boylston St., Suite 201, Boston.

REFINED English woman wishes position—companion or working housekeeper—small adult family; very capable all household duties; N. Y. C. or environs; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box D-14, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N.Y.C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

Simmons Electric Co.

"Complete Electrical Service"

Lighting Fixtures, Mazda Lamps, Appliances, Electric Repairs and Wiring

2023 First Ave. North, Phone 3-9284

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM *(Continued)*

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RADIOS—PIANOS
REFRIGERATORS
"We sell everything in music and the musical line"
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Sports, Afternoon and Dinner Clothes

Priced $16.95 to $59.95

Complete range of sizes

Interior, Exterior
Painting Glass Hardware

BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

George W. Rodgers

Invites You to Visit His New and Different

FURNITURE STORE

Specializing in Early American Reproductions for a Discriminating Public.
515 SHIPLEY STREET

Coltons

Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.

Plant and Store 115 W. 9th St.

"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair, Scalp and Face; also Harper Preparations for Home Use
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1 EAST 9TH STREET
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Naaman's on the Delaware

Historic Tea House—Built 1654
Special Daily Luncheon 55c
Regular Luncheon 85c
Sunday Dinners $1.00-$1.25
Special rates for parties, bridge parties, etc. Reasonable prices.
PHONE HOLLY OAK 2949
FLORENCE B. BLACK, Hostess

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil

"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"

I. ELMER PERRY CO.

29th and Boulevard Dial 3-3119

"Everybody's Store"

CROSBY-HILL CO.

Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET

GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES

N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEWIS WATCH SHOP

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Fine Watches and Diamonds

WATCHES and CLOCKS Repaired and Restored

at a reasonable price

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON *(Continued)*

COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN

ROZANSKY & LEVIN, Prop.

Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Relish. Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260

1782 COLUMBIA ROAD N. W.

Approved
MARINELO SHOP
MISS DAISY RUSSELL, Prop.

Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work done by graduates
1843 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

Home Seekers!

May I help you rent, buy, or build the home to fit your need?

Mrs. Dorothy C. Mitchell
Home telephone—Woodley 3901
Business telephone—Shepherd 6760
LOTS ACREAGE

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL

PRINTING

1015 15TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4567

Mabel Harrell Hairdresser
1603 Connecticut Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Telephone Decatur 2326

Florida

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
HEINZ 57
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

BEAUTE SALON
Harper Method
142 Alhambra Circle
Coral Gables, Fla.
Phone 4-2820
Anna Barlow

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer

JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE FLORIDA

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
—8 STORES—
There is One Near You

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

MIAMI BEACH

FOR SALE

Miami Beach Home only block from ocean on corner lot 100x175. The house is nearly new, beautifully furnished, has 3 bedrooms each with bath. Also 3 servants' rooms with 3 baths. There is also a guest house with 2 bedrooms and completely furnished for only $38,000.

CLARENCE C. HALL
2329 Collins Ave. Roney Plaza Bldg.

ORLANDO

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring:
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO *(Continued)*

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Certified Dry Cleaners
Certified Cold Storage
"Established Half Century"
PHONE 3176
49 W. Concord

Branch Offices
54 West Central Ave.
46 East Church St. 1120 East Colonial Drive
308 East Park Ave., Winter Park Phone 418

Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE

Everything for the Table

Orange Avenue and Livingston

PUBLIX MARKET
808 EAST WASHINGTON
Fine Foods
Premium Meats

Phone 9833-9834 Orlando, Fla.

ST. PETERSBURG

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY

Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk

Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

TAMPA

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

H. B. TILLMAN
Standard Oil Service Station
Tires, Batteries, Spark Plugs
Lubrication — Simonizing a Specialty
Platt St. at Plant Ave. Phone H-2165

Sparrowhawk Trailer Co.
"A Bird of a Trailer"
Custom Built Trailers
6111 NEBRASKA AVE.
TAMPA, FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1250 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

Chajage's
Home of Heart O' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

Subscription Coupon

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

GEORGIA

ATLANTA *(Continued.)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Maine

AUBURN

You'll Like
Walton's Ideal Bread
It's so Wholesome and Dependable
Distributors for GeBott's Quality Cakes
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 Second St.

HIGH GRADE COAL COKE and WOOD
Auburn Cash Fuel Co.
130 Minot Ave., corner Elm Street

BANGOR

Rinzo
Semi-Annual Sale of SPORTSWEAR
including Marinettes and all other exclusive lines
43 MAIN STREET

Excellent Food
Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

Caldwell Sweet Co.
26 MAIN STREET
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions

FREEPORT

THE RED & WHITE STORE
WESTON'S
Let us help in your camp outfit
New Perfection Stoves—Sherwin-Williams Paint and Varnishes, Hardware, Red & White Groceries, backed by a guarantee of satisfaction.

LEWISTON

INVESTIGATE

The World's Economy Champion Oil Burner We can show you up to 40% savings over other burners with a FLUID HEAT OIL BURNER. Complete Heating Plants.

Fred C. McKenney, Inc.
College and Sabattus St. Tel. 3550

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-4634, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready for School

Pinafores . . . Skirts . . . Sweaters . . . Reversibles . . . Wools . . . Corduroy Robes . . . and other smart new things for school for hi-schoolers and college girls. See the grand assortments in the sport shop to make your school entrance perfectly groomed and ready for Fall.

Owen Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL COAL COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

YOUR MINIATURE FILMS
• should be developed with the utmost care. Send them to us for extra-fine-grain processing, as well as careful enlarging.
BICKNELL Photo Service
15 PREBLE STREET • PORTLAND

Cameras—Artist Supplies
Paper Napkins and Cups
Picnic Supplies
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square, Portland, Maine

HATS

For Town and Country Wear
Anita Files Hat Shop
141A High Street Portland, Maine

MAINE

PORTLAND *(Continued)*

The newest in fine
COSTUME JEWELRY
You will find the piece to complete the
Artistic Ensemble
CARTER BROS. CO.
521 Congress Street, Portland, Me.

Dependable Watches
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 CONGRESS STREET

New Hampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m., daily except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

Protect your floors with
JOHNSON'S GLO-COAT. SELF POLISHING FINISH
Give your car a coat of Carnu, the modern finish
Low prices for pints to gallons
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

ATHERTON'S RADIO SHOP
125 No. Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Exclusive Philco Dealer
RADIO, REFRIGERATION AIR CONDITIONING

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 TO $6
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

INSURANCE

MORRILL & EVERETT

Smartly detailed
CAMPUS CLOTHES
for the College Girl
HARRY G. EMMONS

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUEL and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
10 Park Street Phone 2215

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

City Coal Company
Old Company's Lehigh Anthracite
87½ So. Main St. Phone 3080
EDWIN H. FIRTH, Mgr.

LACONIA

When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels and Camps
657 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

MANCHESTER

Hoover Vacuums
Restyled, Relining and Reconstruction
Completely Rebuilt by Hoover Factory
One full year Hoover Guarantee

G. F. St. Lawrence & Son
71 HANOVER ST.
Electrical Contractors

Checker Cab Co., Inc.
Largest Taxi Service in the State
BUSES AVAILABLE
15 Stark Street Tel. 90

PHONE 2130
For Quality and Service
Choice Roasts, Steaks, Chops and Sausages. Finest Line of Canned Goods and Fresh Vegetables and Fruit.
R. HECKER & CO.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3447-J—daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It's Time to Discard the Old and Have Something New —Fall Furniture

New Styles but always the same best quality at

C. A. HOITT CO.
COR. VALLEY AND WILSON STS.

College Requirements!
Smart Flannel Dresses
Dressier Afternoon Silks and the Proper Evening Clothes
All selected from one who is adept at selecting smart college clothes
MISS LILI CHARTIER
50 HANOVER ST.

WALLPAPER
by Thibaut
Step into our Store and let us show you different arrangements and combinations.
At your Sherwin-Williams Paint Store
Manchester Paint & Wallpaper Co.
1151 ELM STREET

New Hampshire's big Store is
ALL READY FOR FALL
Leavitt's buyers have shopped the entire American market. We are ready with 6 big floors of the most beautiful styles, the largest assortments and the biggest values ever offered in the store that is famous for all these things. We invite you to come in today.
LEAVITT'S

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

Back to School in
"Foot Guiders"
Let us outfit the children in these shoes which are styled for growing feet and are "guaranteed"
Sizes 8½ to 3—$2.98
Sizes 3½ to 9—$3.95
JAMES W. HILL CO.

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Appliances
No job too big or too small
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET PHONE 667

SPECIAL ! ! !
Permanent
Regular $6.50
Now $5
Only the best materials used and the best of care given.

IDA PATZKE
21 DUBUQUE ST. PHONE 354

McLane & Taylor
Invite you to their new FUR SALON
Open September Ninth
offering you most important fur fashions for coming winter
624 WILLOW STREET

N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET
Bring your watches and clocks to me for repair. Personal Attention, all work guaranteed.

P. J. CAMPBELL
REAL ESTATE
Special Values Now in
Camps, Summer Homes and Shore Properties
382 Summer Street Phone 1221

NASHUA

Prospect Service Station
NU-BLUE SUNOCO
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 265 Main St. Ph. 3080

Enjoy Fresh Tasting Fruits and Vegetables in Your Salads
FRESH BLUEBERRIES, PEACHES, WATERMELON, CANTALOUPES HONEYDEW MELONS
MOORE'S MARKET
31 MAIN STREET PHONE 2800

PORTSMOUTH

Portsmouth Ice & Coal Company
READING
COAL—COKE
RANGE—FUEL
Summer prices — coal and coke in effect now
Tel. Portsmouth 86 94 Langdon Street

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 5-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
SUNHOME CLEANERS
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

A Complete Line of
Meats and Groceries
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

THE WARD PRINTING CO.
202 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.
Phone 962
Frank J. Lutz Henry C. Wilkinson

"Say it with Flowers"
STEWART RITCHIE, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
89 Broadway Tel. 918
Greenhouses Tel. 86

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
Lady Pepperell Sheets
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

PROVIDENCE

Bon Ton
MILLINERY
Hats Remodeled and Blocked
EMILY A. TRACY 3 ARCADE BLDG.

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

Choice Meats
JULIAN F. CHAUNCEY
City Market
ALEX. 1861
Satisfactory Delivery to All Parts of the City

Complete Repair and Lubrication Service for All Make Cars
On No. 1 Highway in Alexandria
Cooper-Phillips Motor Co.
115 No. Washington Street

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

For dependable and courteous dry cleaning service call
SOUTHERN Dry Cleaning Co.
ALEX. 0060 IVY 13000

Complete and Guaranteed Service
Ford *for all makes of cars* Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

LYNCHBURG

BIBEE'S
LYNCHBURG'S OWN CHAIN
Meats Fruits Vegetables

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For high-grade, exclusive shoe styles — Coleman's leads
The most economical shoe is a good shoe
COLEMAN'S
LYNCHBURG

BACK TO SCHOOL
with Fashions from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
COLLEGE FASHIONS
Endorsed by 1940 Co-Eds!
Carolyn Exclusives
Sold in Lynchburg by
D. Moses & Co.

NEWPORT NEWS

For Popular
Back to School Clothes
NACHMAN'S
Corner 32nd St. and Washington Ave.

Kamo Coal and Fuel Oil
SANFORD & CHARLES
Virginia Avenue and 35th St.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 41212, 9 to 11 a. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

Our Thirty-Sixth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Civilian and Military Tailors
Granby Street and Tazewell

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

ROANOKE

ROANOKE'S MOST MODERN DAIRY — Rockbridge Dairy — LABORATORY CONTROL FOR YOUR PROTECTION
DIAL 5501

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters, Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

At JOSEPH SPIGELS, Inc.
You will find everything new in Ladies' fall dresses, including up-to-date things for the College Miss—Also furs of quality and beauty.

Natalie Shoppe
Distinctive Fashions in dresses, coats and furs for matron and going back to school things for the college miss.
301 S. Jefferson Street Dial 2-0678

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

HENRY BROS., INC.
212 BROAD STREET TELEPHONE 32-111
Goodyear — EASY PAY TERMS
Get the Goodyear Tires, Batteries and Accessories you need now by using our Budget Plan. Terms to suit.

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Covie & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151
Branch 13

CLARKSBURG

EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"IF IT'S QUALITY, TRY THE EMPIRE"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
Satisfying Service
Phone 600-601-602-603

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

THOMAS CLEANERS
Inc.
Dependable Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

Quality Furniture
LOVING FURNITURE CO.
Morgantown, W. Va.
Phone 7821 219-21 Walnut St.

NEW YORK MILLINERY
Agency for Gage Hats and
Other hats of distinction and taste
"The hat that can't be matched"
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
Telephone 7534 217 Fayette St.

VIRGINIA

WHEELING

NATHAN KRAUS
Delicatessen
Deviled Crabs—Salads
Imported and Domestic Cheese
68 12TH STREET

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking—Shoe Dyeing and Tinting—Clothes Cleaning and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
1061 SHORT MARKET STREET

Canada

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0290, 5 to 7 p. m., daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

For Insured and Guaranteed DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario
Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-0478, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO., Ltd., invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
THE EVENING CITIZEN

The Great Forest Specialty Store of Western Canada
DEVLINS
Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us
FURS
Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel of Distinction
72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

IRISH LINENS
Rideau Room Restaurant
Murphy-Gamble Limited

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 7-0235

HEINZ TOMATO JUICE
R. E. POWELL GROCER
Phone 2-2411
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

TORONTO

MEN'S SHIRTS
are finished on the latest equipment to please the most fastidious, folded with the buttons undone. May we do your shirts?
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
GOOD SHOES
for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES, Ltd.
TORONTO

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

All Makes
Rebuilt, Repaired, Rented
We Service Office Machines
TAYLOR TYPEWRITER CO.
46½ FRONT ST. E.
41 WELLINGTON ST. E.
EL. 8671

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki 6590

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hargrave 9574. Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catherines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Toodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 3355 TORONTO LY. 7794
20%-25% Dividend Savings
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

CRASHLEY MOTORS
LIMITED
DODGE and DE SOTO
738 LAKESHORE ROAD, NEW TORONTO
PHONE JU. 3322 N. T. 1233

Diana Restaurant
187 YONGE STREET
188 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME. 3566-7-8-9

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Elwood 1578, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL FUEL OIL
*DOllard 4601
Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear ● Men's Clothing and Furnishings ● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

Hayes Garage
"SERVICE THAT SATISFIES"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. MArquette 6926
Res. ELwood 2284

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
Makers of
BUTTERNUT and the new CORONATION LOAF

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box , BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

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DIC QUALITY
GOOD QUALITY, GOOD VALUE GOOD SERVICE
is to be depended on
CASHEL STREET CHRISTCHURCH

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

In Lighter Vein

Local Pride

Tourist: "My, what a beautiful sunset this is!"

Native: "Yeah, not bad for a small place like this, is it?"—Wall Street Journal.

Ingenious

A member of a firm which makes novelties rushed into his partner's office with a rough model of something he had just thought of. It was pretty complicated.

"Look!" he said, "I've got an inkwell, calendar, small clock, paperweight, pencil-sharpener—see! At the back of the calendar—place for stamps. Nice, eh? And, look, this bronze dog is a fine decoration."

The other partner studied the contraption for a long time.

"It's superb," he said at last, but he added, sadly: "It lacks something. I don't know what, but—ah! I've got it!" He pounded the table enthusiastically. "From somewhere should come music."—Tit-Bits.

Described

"What kind of girl is Betty?"

"Well, she's just a bit tomboystrous."

Explicit

A local defense volunteer in a lonely spot cried "Halt!" to a man in a car, who promptly halted.

"Halt!" said the L. D. V. again.

"I have halted," said the motorist. "What do you want me to do next?"

"I don't know," said the L. D. V. "My orders are to say 'Halt!' three times and then shoot."—Answers.

"These shoes I bought here are too large—haven't you anything too small at the same price?"

Daily Anecdote

Constancy?

One day a young member of Lord Kitchener's staff in India called on the "bachelor general" and asked for a furlough in order to go home and be married.

Kitchener considered the request briefly, and then said, "Kenilworth, you're not yet twenty-five. Why don't you wait a year? Then, if you still wish to get married, I'll grant you leave."

The year passed. The officer repeated his request.

"So, after thinking this thing over for 12 months, you still want to go through with it?" said Kitchener.

"Yes, sir."

"Very well, you shall have your furlough. And frankly, my boy, I didn't think you possessed such constancy."

Kenilworth thanked him and started to leave. At the door he paused and looked back.

"Sir," he said, "I think it only fair to tell you—it's not the same lady."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Zeruiah—David's Sister

No fewer than three of David's officers—Abishai, Joab, and Asahel—are consistently referred to as "sons of Zeruiah" (a woman's name) and no mention is made of their father. These facts alone suggest that Zeruiah must have been a woman of considerable importance—as indeed was the case, for we learn from I Chron. 2:15f. that Zeruiah was the sister of King David. This helps to explain how her sons, the king's nephews, came to have important positions in his army. Abishai is said to have inflicted a crushing defeat on the Edomites (I Chron. 18:12); Joab was David's commander-in-chief on various occasions; while we find Asahel, the youngest of the three, daring to pursue Abner, the general of an opposing army (II Sam. 2:19). Thus, while we know next to nothing of Zeruiah herself, she is memorable because of her royal brother and her three valiant sons.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

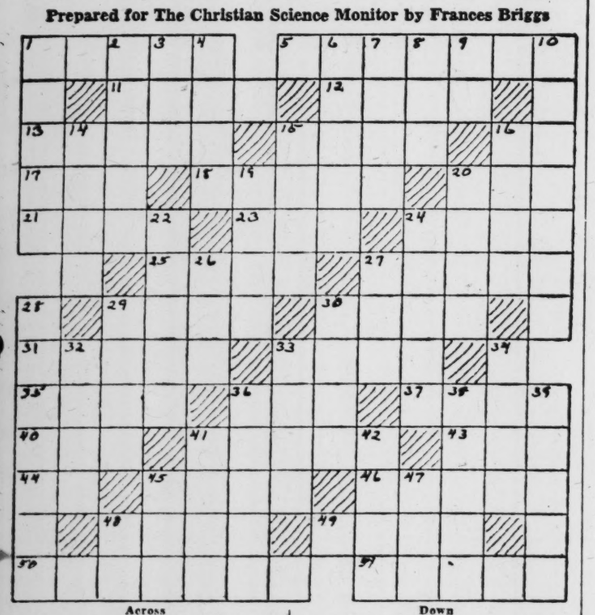
Fifty-Pound "Treats"

(Kansas City Star)

Mrs. Clara Stover, vice-president and secretary of a local candy store, recently began to deliver a "summer treat" of candy in 50-pound lots to each of the seventeen institutions in Kansas City housing children and aged persons. The candy is delivered all through the month. Each day's output of candy is increased fifty pounds and delivered until the list is completed. The total will amount to nearly 800 pounds.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Eugen d'Albera played what musical instrument?
5—A Hottentot is what?
11—What is a manufacturing city of Thuringia Germany?
12—What is a river of France?
13—What people are mentioned in Longfellow's poem "The Day Is Done"?
15—What mythical ship sailed from Iolcus in Thessaly to Colchis?
16—If you were in Ravenna, Italy, in what direction would you travel to reach Florence (abbr.)?
17—What is used for catching butterflies?
18—According to Burns, princes and lords are out the breath of whom?
20—Florence Nightingale was born in what month?
21—What is a river of England?
23—What was one of towns of Benjamin?
24—What is a city of Hungary?
25—What do you call a native of Kalisz?
27—Who were chief gods of Teutonic pantheon?
29—Who was a king of Sodom?
30—What do you call hard salted beef supplied to ships?
31—What is called the staff of life?
33—Who rebuilt Jericho?
35—Wild hog is what?
36—Amethyst is birthstone for what month (abbr.)?
37—Who was David's grandfather?
40—What tree do you associate with Herne the Hunter?
41—What is capital of Tunisia?
43—What is highest note of gamut?
44—Theodore Roosevelt was often referred to as whom?
45—In speaking of Biblical Mahalath, what possessive pronoun would you use?
46—Psalter contains what (sing.)?
48—Football players sometimes do what?
49—What is a manufacturing city of France?
50—What is a city of Kansas?
51—What was first name of a famous American woman's-suffrage advocate?

Down

1—Would you dance, plant, or roast a chaparro?
2—What is birthstone for June?
3—What is the Cornhusker State (abbr.)?
4—What is a Russian town on Ural River?
6—What is a commercial city of North Dakota?
7—Sumaks are what?
8—What artificial language was devised in 1907?
9—Symbol for cerium is what?
10—The Bowery is in what city?
14—What was an ancient Jewish measure of 6 cubits?
15—Who watched for arrival of her brothers in "Bluebeard"?
16—What is a monkey of South America?
19—What is a city of Kansas?
20—What does a mummer wear?
22—What was Goliath's weapon?
24—____ Park is a city of California.
26—What is a city of Nebraska?
27—What is a commune of Saxony, Germany?
28—Who was author of "Rollo Books" (poss.)?
29—What do you call mouthpiece of a clarinet?
30—What is name of a small extinct bird of Oahu?
32—What sound would be made by king of beasts?
33—What are female Sumatras?
34—Who is subject to a Rossini opera and Schiller drama?
36—What is a manufacturing city of Bavaria, Germany?
38—Lentils are cooked like what?
39—Who pledged his life for return of his friend Pythias?
41—Abraham lived in what?
42—What are mineral springs?
45—Color.
47—What was prewar bronze 5-centime piece of France?
48—What is symbol for lead?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Intrigue on the High Seas

A scene from John Ford's Argosy production of "The Long Voyage Home," based on one-act plays by Eugene O'Neill.

Daily Quotation

WE DO not know how cheap the seeds of happiness are, or we should scatter them oftener.—LOWELL.

Brevities

Royal Arcanum Bulletin: No wonder a hen gets discouraged at times. She never can find things just where she laid them.

Detroit News: During a Western high wind, a radio station antenna collapsed across a trolley wire. Six motormen on the line were mistaken by passengers for Bing Crosby.

Labor Day Thoughts

Without labor nothing prospers.—Sophocles.

Labor is the great producer of wealth. It moves all other causes.—Webster.

If you divorce capital from labor, capital is hoarded and labor starves.—Webster.

No race can prosper until it learns that there is as much dignity in tilling the field as in writing a poem.—Booker T. Washington.

Blessed is the man that has found his work!—Carlyle.

Nothing is denied to well-directed labor, and nothing is ever to be attained without it.—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Hard workers are usually honest; industry lifts them above temptation.—Bovee.

If we would have anything of benefit we must earn it, and, earning it, become shrewd, inventive, ingenious, active, enterprising.—Beecher.

Genius begins great works; labor alone finishes them.—Joubert.

Labor is one of the great elements of society—the great, substantial interest on which we all stand. Not feudal service but labor, intelligent, manly, independent, thinking and acting for itself, earning its own wages, accumulating these wages into capital, educating children, maintaining worship, claiming the right of elective franchise, and helping to uphold the great fabric of the State—that is American labor: and all my sympathies are with it, and my voice, till I am dumb, will be for it.—Daniel Webster.

A Verse for Today . . .

For the LORD *shall comfort Zion: he will comfort all her waste places; and he will make her wilderness like Eden, and her desert like the garden of the* LORD; *joy and gladness shall be found therein, thanksgiving, and the voice of melody.*—ISA. 51:3.

Coast to Coast

We have not a single transcontinental highway which was deliberately located for the sole purpose of providing through travel.—Harlean James to National Conference on Planning.

Monitor Movie Guide

Argentine Nights (Universal)—Once more, the script writers have not done very well by the Ritz Brothers. Abandoning their "idea" business in the United States, the Ritzes flee to South America, where they revive a defunct hotel with the aid of Constance Moore, the Andrews Sisters, and a girl band.—Adults and young people.

Blondie Has Servant Trouble Columbia)—A haunted house adds to the Bumsteads' troubles in the new episode of Blondie and her comic strip family. Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, Larry Sims.—Family.

Carolina Moon (Republic)—Singing cowboy Gene Autry wins steeplechase and saves plantation for little southern girl. Unpretentious but entertaining. Smiley Burnette, June Storey.—Family.

Doomed to Die (Monogram)—Boris Karloff, a man of many parts these days, in another of the Mr. Wong series. As an Oriental detective, Mr. Karloff, aided only by a little make-up, a police captain, and a girl reporter, solves some murders and provides a moderately entertaining mystery comedy. Grant Withers, Marjorie Reynolds.—Adults and young people.

Flowing Gold (Warners)—The oil fields provide the background for a melodrama full of brawl and excitement. Young fugitive from a murder charge eludes the law until love and duty call him to help put out a fire over a well belonging to his girl and her father. Terse, hard-bitten dialogue, sincere performances, and interesting industrial background. John Garfield, Pat O'Brien, Frances Farmer, Raymond Walburn.—Adults and young people.

The Golden Fleecing (M-G-M)—Innocents abroad in gangland rout the mobsters in traditional Hollywood fashion. Lew Ayres, Rita Johnson, Virginia Grey, Lloyd Nolan, Leon Errol.—Adults and young people.

Hold That Woman (Producers Releasing)—"Skip tracing" means searching out people who won't pay their bills, getting the cash or the merchandise. In this case, it also means a story of jewel thieves and a misunderstood hero. Not overly plausible. James Dunn, Frances Gifford.—Adults and young people.

I Love You Again (M-G-M)—Part crook play and part farcical comedy, their latest case of teamwork gives neither Myrna Loy nor William Powell a proper chance. As a victim of amnesia—a confidence man in one instance and a small-town business man in the other—Mr. Powell is hit over the head with everything from a dish of scrambled eggs to an oar. Miss Loy suffers from script trouble. The pair still work beautifully together, however. Some of the comedy tends towards indelicacy. Frank McHugh, Edmund Lowe.—Adults.

Lucky Partners (RKO)—Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers in a featherweight French tale by Sacha Guitry which hasn't translated too well. Story about an artist, a girl, a sweepstake ticket and a prosaic fiancé, buckles under heavy-handed script, loads of whimsicality, and weighty silences. Indelicacies are underlined. Spring Byington, Jack Carson, Cecilia Loftus, Hugh O'Connell, Harry Davenport.—Adults.

River's End (Warners)—Mounties and murder in the Canadian Northwest. A routine action drama pleasantly relieved by tall trees, mountains, and rushing torrents. Dennis Morgan, George Tobias, Victory Jory.—Adults and young people.

Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot (Republic)—An attempt to compensate with good spirits what it lacks in star names, originality, and lustrous production. Fair summer entertainment. Crooks try to steal the funds for a charity entertainment but the hoofing hero and his fat detective friend save the day. Johnny Downs, Ruth Terry, Billy Gilbert, Barbara Allen (Vera Vague of radio.)—Adults and young people.

Above Average Films

Family—"Rhythm on the River," "Sandy Is a Lady," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love."

Adults and Young People—"Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch," "My Love Came Back," "Edison the Man," "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Gone With the Wind."

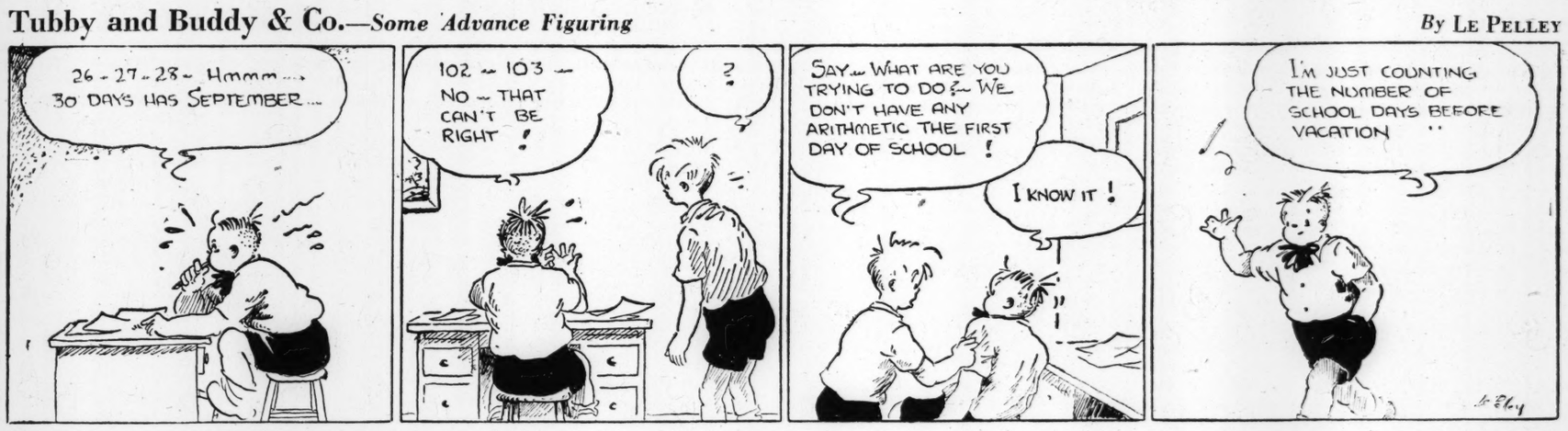
Adults Only—"The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone."

Democracy

In order to believe in democracy we must believe that there is a difference between truth and falsity, good and bad, right and wrong.—President Hutchins of the University of Chicago.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Some Advance Figuring*

By LE PELLEY


26 - 27 - 28 - Hmmm ...
30 DAYS HAS SEPTEMBER ...
102 - 103 - NO - THAT CAN'T BE RIGHT !
?
SAY - WHAT ARE YOU TRYING TO DO ? - WE DON'T HAVE ANY ARITHMETIC THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL !
I KNOW IT !
I'M JUST COUNTING THE NUMBER OF SCHOOL DAYS BEFORE VACATION ..

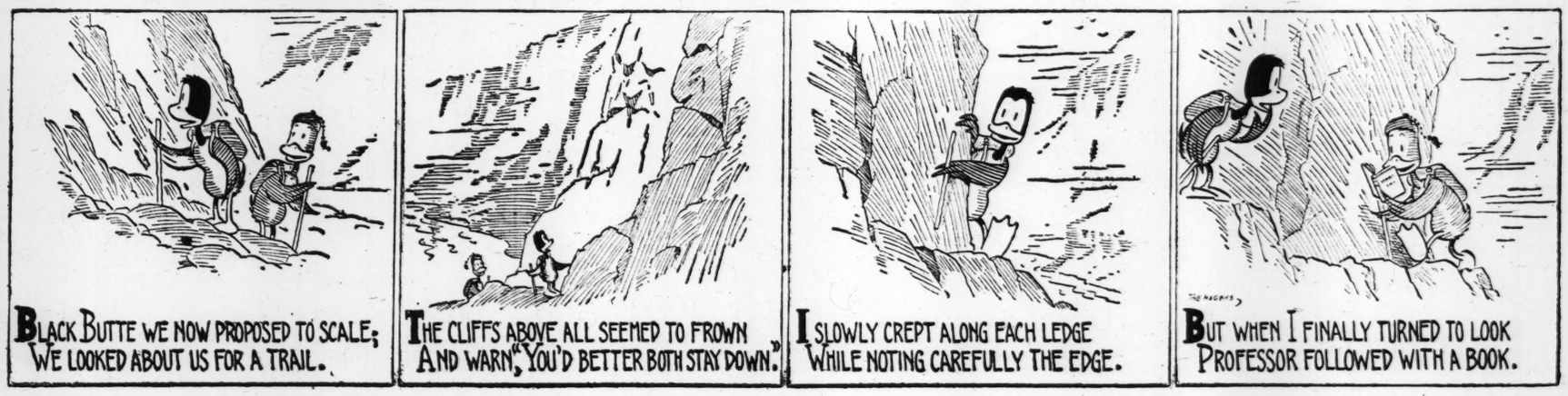
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hey! There's No Hurry Is There?*

By RODGERS

The Boss saw a picture of a football player in the paper today—
"Oh boy, it wont be long before the season starts!" he said. Which made me feel a little sad—
"That means the Boss will soon be going to school," I thought—
"And when we get back home the ol' soap and water baths will start again—"
Decided to go get his baseball bat "There's no use rushing things." I wagged—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Higher Education*

By THE HAGERS


BLACK BUTTE WE NOW PROPOSED TO SCALE; WE LOOKED ABOUT US FOR A TRAIL.
THE CLIFFS ABOVE ALL SEEMED TO FROWN AND WARN, "YOU'D BETTER BOTH STAY DOWN."
I SLOWLY CREPT ALONG EACH LEDGE WHILE NOTING CAREFULLY THE EDGE.
BUT WHEN I FINALLY TURNED TO LOOK PROFESSOR FOLLOWED WITH A BOOK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Pacifying the Balkans

The remapping of Europe goes on apace, without waiting for peace. Indeed the big question about the latest exploit of the totalitarian cartographers—the division of Transylvania between Hungary and Rumania—is whether it will pacify the Balkans until a general European settlement is made.

To make sure that no one should get the notion that this cession of territory was imposed, the official German statement declares it to be an "arbitration award" and then adds a protocol to say a second time that Hungary and Rumania requested German-Italian "arbitration" and have agreed to accept the "award" without reservation. Now this is not the first time large Powers have carved up the Balkans for their own convenience, but it might as well be made clear right here that this rough and ready map making satisfies neither Hungary nor Rumania and is made possible only by the military might of Germany.

Moreover, Hungary's claims are partially recognized now only because it suits the larger purposes of the Nazis. Never before have they shown any marked anxiety to "rectify" this portion of the 1919-20 peace. Italy has sympathized with Hungary's claims, but it has been the Treaty of Versailles, not that of Trianon, that the Nazis have emphasized. Now, however, Germany needs in the Balkans two things: diplomatic counterweights against Russian influence; and such quiet conditions as will assure supplies from that region.

Just what counter steps Russia will attempt only the event will tell. She has already taken Bessarabia for herself and Southern Dobruja for Bulgaria. Further gains for the Soviets in the Balkans without open opposition to the Nazis are not easy to envisage. Diplomatically they could put weight into the scales by permitting Turkey to give more active support to Britain and Greece. But for the moment this "arbitration award" appears to be something of a coup for the Nazis.

How satisfactory it proves from the standpoint of assuring Germany quiet at her back door and sure access to Balkan supplies will depend chiefly on whether Russia gives any encouragement to unrest which is sure to accompany the shifting of populations in Transylvania. The effort to unscramble races in the region may be more realistic than the 1920 settlement. But there has been more than enough emphasis on nationalism. Genuine peace in the Balkans is likely to come rather from a contrary direction—the sinking of national economic and political rivalries in some sort of federation.

Only by such means will the Balkan states ever find sufficient strength and independence to resist the recarving of their map by the swords of Great Powers. Only by such means will the highest aspirations and true natures of their peoples be satisfied.

Meeting the Small Loans Need

Texas has launched a new attack on loan sharks, according to word from that State. An action by the Attorney General seeks cancellation of the charters of several personal loan companies for charging allegedly usurious rates of interest. Efforts also will be made at the next session of the State Legislature to obtain enactment of a small loans law such as has solved the problem for more than thirty States of the Union. This is the more permanent remedy.

A curious kind of smoke screen has been raised in some States by the loan shark lobby. Although operating entirely outside the law themselves and collecting average rates of 240 per cent a year, they profess shocked indignation that legal loan companies should take as much as 40 per cent a year on small amounts and that the Russell Sage Foundation should have once supported a rate of 3½ per cent a month or 42 per cent a year.

What they do not explain is that the Foundation recommended this upper limit only as to loans under $100. Subsequently it has recommended a maximum of 3 per cent a month on that class of personal loans and of 2 per cent on amounts over $100. Wherever honest competition or a study of costs can show that these rates can successfully be reduced the proponents of the uniform small loans law are not disgruntled but pleased.

Recommendation for urban pedestrians: A blue traffic light for "run" to match the red and yellow for "walk."

The Bill Is Still Growing

It may seem out of order at this time to bring up the subject of the national budget, but it is a problem which will have to be solved some time, and it must not be forgotten simply because Government credit remains high or defense needs great. The United States is evidently going into a long period of even worse budget deficits than in recent years, a period that will last as long as the international emergency lasts. Does the Nation ever intend to balance the budget? Can it ever do so? If not, what will happen?

Perhaps these questions do not call for such a depressing answer as they seem to imply. The traditional and long-predicted consequences of budget unbalance have not yet appeared. There has been no buckling of Government credit, no bulge in commodity prices, and neither appears in prospect. But can the United States get away with Government deficits indefinitely without unpleasant consequence? All history says no. Despite new theories, despite defense needs, the day of reckoning should be kept in mind.

Making Suburbia Safe

Possibly taking a leaf from the traffic safety record of Worcester, Massachusetts, which earlier this year won recognition from the National Safety Council as the safest city of its population class in the Nation, the Boston suburb of Newton has just completed its first month of a "no fix" anti-speed campaign with notable results.

Taking recognition of Newton's record of one month with no traffic fatalities and only thirty-six injuries, the State Safety Council has declared the "Garden City" first in safety among communities with populations between 50,000 and 100,000. During the period vigilant police officers booked 1,622 motorists on traffic violation charges.

It is perhaps significant that a rigid "no fix" policy combined with a strictly enforced reasonable speed law brings marked reduction in the number of serious traffic accidents. Worcester and Providence, Rhode Island, have already demonstrated that and now Newton is added to the list. Possibly Newton, which on occasions has been termed the "perfect American suburb," has ambitions to become known also as the safest.

For a Wider Call

Commendably the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives has reported a bill calling for wider registration and for selection from a broader age group than contemplated in the conscription bill passed by the Senate. The Senate bill would take for training only the most available men between 21 and 31 years of age; the House bill would make men from 21 to 45 subject to service.

During the World War the United States began its draft in 1917 by confining the selection to the ages between 21 and 30. Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson says, "We soon found that we either had to begin to take trained key men out of necessary war industries and ruthlessly to invade dependent families—or spread out the age limits." The age limits were spread to the 45 mark now recommended. He very logically asks why the Nation cannot learn from experience and start with the wider reservoir to call from. To do so would be the gentlest and most efficient way.

The General makes the further point that modern warfare is increasingly a work of specialists in many varied and ofttimes unusual occupations. If the Army suddenly needs a detachment of pigeon trainers or mothproofers or ballistics experts they are more apt to be found among 25,000,000 men than among 11,000,000.

Moreover, there are the points urged by Col. William J. Donovan, former commander of the "Fighting Sixty-Ninth," that the older men who are free should be called in the interests of morale and good feeling between the age groups, because they make efficient and cool-headed soldiers, and because if sacrifices must be made the United States can better spare its mature population than its youth.

On all counts it is to be hoped that the House Committee's version of the draft bill will prevail.

German-Americans held a festival at a Chicago park at which no Nazi flags were displayed, no Nazi music played, and no Nazi speeches made. This can hardly be regarded as satisfactory in Wilhelmstrasse.

Our Readers Say—

Draft, Discipline, and Democracy

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Raising a huge army will lead us toward war—which is exactly what most Americans do not want. It is not logical to believe that millions of men can be trained to think, talk, and act war without coming to think that war is necessary or even desirable.

Conscription of men to work at war for a year is not more awful than the discipline which those men's minds will undergo. They will be trained to think obediently even as their bodies are trained to act obediently. Such regimentation would mean the end of free-thinking, responsible citizens on whom democracy stands.

France has shown us that military conscription will not help us to defend America. With two years' compulsory training from each man—which resulted in the most highly trained army in the world, France has become a Fascist State. Other nations which have military conscription have been Fascist for years. If America has military conscription, it will have Fascism, American brand. What chance is there of defending our democracy against ourselves?

Knoxville, Tenn. ADELE MOUNGER

"Stupid Waste"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Here are two specific cases of the stupid waste by the United States Government which can be multiplied by untold numbers of the same kind.

A friend is paid for a cover crop of weeds in his orange grove. Yet he said he would have welcomed the advice without pay in order to improve and conserve the soil.

In Western Kansas is a barren ranch. In times past the owner had it examined by an expert to determine whether it was capable of producing wheat. The expert pronounced it hopeless. Yet the sum of $1,000 dollars yearly is paid the owner for not raising wheat.

Can there be any question of why the United States budget is not balanced?

Long Beach, Calif. (Mrs.) MAY L. WOOD

Sharing in Protecting

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Do we hear anything of the South American States coming to the rescue of the United States in time of trouble? Oh no, the United States is to be caretaker supreme. We must supply ourselves with all of the instruments of war, that we may "protect" them. We have not even asked if they want our protection.

All of this is hard for a Down East Yankee to accept placidly. If we in the United States honestly want South America to share and share alike with us, then we must free ourselves of our abominable cockiness, and let them have their share of the burden and the responsibility. No man living wants to be helped, if he can have a chance to help.

South China, Maine (Mrs.) R. M. JONES

"Excellent"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Christian Science Monitor has been so excellent—so absolutely first-class and so superior in every way of late, that I have practically forgotten about the time when I wondered if it would ever wake up to the need for maintaining a national defense and of aiding in bringing about international law and order. I have become a Monitor enthusiast far beyond anything I would have thought possible in the past—and I have been a Monitor reader for twenty-eight years or so. BENTLEY M. MCMULLIN

Denver, Colo.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Some Trail-Blazing Needed

Meet the Snail Sisters

Our neighbor came over to show us his new car. We didn't recognize him as he drove in, and of course that was all right; that was part of showing us the new car, in fact. For a man wears a new car much more proudly than a woman wears a new hat, and if it completely transforms his appearance, that is no more than he fondly expects.

When we say a new car, we mean, of course, a car new to us. A used car, is the proper term, I suppose, though the phrase doesn't begin to hint the tenderness of the use, the cherishing and coddling that has obviously been the history of this "used" car.

We just wouldn't believe it ever had belonged to anyone before it belonged to Robert. We simply couldn't believe it!

* * *

"Well, it *is* as good as new," Robert says modestly. "But you can understand that when you know who owned it."

"Oh, a friend?" we ask politely.

"Funny thing," Robert says. "Swaggie was telling me about these people. Swaggie's the dealer who sold me the car."

You can see from the way he speaks that he and Swaggie have become pals through this transaction; Robert has gained not only a new car, but a new friend. The word "used" just couldn't intrude into such a deal!

"Swaggie says they're real characters," Robert says, buffing a highlight on the door with his back-pocket handkerchief. "Two old ladies. Sisters, they are, and quaint as the mischief. They live in a little white house, and Swaggie says this really *is* the house you've always heard about, where you could eat off the floor, everything's so spotless."

"My, my," we say, admiring this remote attribution of Robert's car.

"They live about twenty miles from Swaggie's service station," he goes on happily. "And what do they do? Every Thursday, regular as the week rolls around, they drive over carefully, and have everything checked. Tires, gas oil, and battery. Swaggie says he told 'em any good gas station could take care of 'em. But they say they like to be careful, and they figure Swaggie knew this car from the minute it went on the floor, and they just like to have him keep his eye on it. So forty miles every week. . . . matter of fact, that's really about all the driving they did. Made an afternoon of it, being kind of careful drivers, and never liking to go very fast. Quaint, hmn?"

"Very quaint," we say.

Then memory stirs sleepily, and yawns and rouses, but we push it back into slumber.

"Where d'you say they live, those two old ladies?" we ask.

"Oh, somewhere out beyond Wellesley."

"No. I guess they're not the same," we mutter.

"Think you know 'em? I don't believe Swaggie mentioned their name. Just a kind of affectionate nickname he had for 'em. The Snail sisters, he calls them."

* * *

We probably don't know them. It's just that they remind me of the two old ladies who owned our first used car before we bought it. And now that I think of it, they remind me of the lovely elderly couple that owned our second used car . . . and the sweet old gentleman who used to drive our present used car, before we put our reckless young hand on the wheel!

For people who never drive over thirty-five miles an hour, and who never run up a mileage of more than thirty-five hundred a year, these cautious sexagenarians certainly do get around!

"The way I figure," Robert says confidentially, "if people like *that* own a car . . ."

"I know," we say. "That's just the way we figure. . . ."

But he's too happy to hear any skepticisms, so he goes on expounding, and at last he drives out, extra carefully in memory of those two sweet old ladies.

We look at each other, and one of us says:

"Those precious old Snail sisters. What would the used-car business do without 'em?" MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

North . . South . . East . . West

Mechanized Farming

By Frank L. Perrin

It was "Poor Richard" who, long ago, sagely observed that "he who by the plough would thrive, himself must either hold or drive." When those words were written the ingenuity of inventors had not conceived of any other method of plowing farm land than by manual manipulation of the simple device employed. Then, as in an earlier day, at dusk, the plowman homeward plodded his weary way. Today, it seems, the farmer and his son press a throttle and the work is done. The modern tractor, with a greedy and insatiable appetite for gasoline and lubricating oil, carries on while Dobbin and Dolly or Jack and Jill kick up their heels in the adjoining pasture.

A visitor on a farm in the western area of the United States a few weeks ago tells of his host's remarking casually one morning that he must drive over to a distant field to see how his automatic plow was doing. He said that it had been running during the night, unattended. This proved to be the fact. Set to operate in a circular or oblong course, it is left to chug patiently through day or night until the final furrow is turned. The process is repeated as long as there is need.

* * *

The method described marks the latest advance in modern mechanized farming in the United States and Canada. But the approach has not been slow or hardly gradual. Since that day, long ago, when the grain cradle displaced the ancient hand sickle in the wheat fields of New York State, Vermont, Maine and Connecticut, the development of farm appliances has been uninterrupted. But it is only within recent years, comparatively, that horses and mules have yielded the burden of locomotion to the automotive machine. It is no longer a question of convenience and efficiency. But there remains the serious question of economy, the problem of displaced man-power, and the problem, under the modern method, of unavoidable waste.

It is quite probable that the farmer whose automatic plowing machine worked through the night unattended told his visitor that he was able to enjoy more leisure than when he walked behind his horse team in the field. He and his family could go to town oftener, and there enjoy the sights and sounds. He could, by acquiring a combined harvester and thresher, also motor driven, dispense with the services of itinerant workers and avoid the necessity of feeding and housing them for weeks. But all this so-called economy does not seem to solve the farmer's problem. Instead of producing oats, hay, and corn to feed horses and mules, he must dispose of these or other crops to buy gasoline and oil, and to meet the purchase cost and replacements and repairs on his machines. The once normal supply of fertilizer is no longer available in yards and barn lots. The whole farm, with its buildings, seems to have become a more or less experimental laboratory.

* * *

In Iowa, not so long ago, a young tenant farmer was interviewed briefly at the roadside as he turned his team of sturdy mules at the end of a furrow. He had been urged, it appeared, to trade his team and plow toward a tractor and gang-plow, but had declined the attractive offer. He did not envy his neighbor farmer who rode to town every evening in an automobile. But it may be that his hour of contemplation had not yet arrived. It is hard to resist the appearance of comfort and affluence. There are those who still insist that the easy way is the best way.

But the problem, in its larger aspects, seems to remain unsolved. There is still the question of over-production and its accompanying problem of under-consumption and inadequate distribution. The land, today as always, seems to call out for sympathetic care and gentle husbandry. Grain, untouched by human hands, is sown, reaped, threshed, ground into flour, baked and carried back to farm house and village home by machinery. It is a strange, a questionable, perhaps an unwise and defeatist economy. Who shall know? Who shall say?

The Wide Horizon

Counting Chickens?

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

LONDON

It is not wise, says the proverb, to count one's chicken's before they are hatched. I doubt whether this form of wisdom has ever been justified of her children. Back in the early nineties of last century the Professor of Philosophy at whose feet I sat in Berlin University used to explain, with many citations of Aristotle, that true happiness consists in activity of body or mind with some hope or prospect of success. It was not, he explained, the success that mattered; it was the activity which one felt to have a chance of succeeding.

On this principle quite a large number of my fellow countrymen must at this moment be feeling happy. Their thoughts and their pens are active in the hope, and with what they believe to be the prospect, of sketching out the main features of the better Britain, the better Europe and the better sort of world which we, our Allies and well-wishers must and shall fashion when we have won the war.

* * *

This fact, for fact it is, throws a revealing sidelight on our state of thought at a time when our whole country is an armed and fortified camp, and we are supposed to be awaiting obliteration at the hands of Adolf Hitler. Those who do not live among us may be pardoned for wondering whether we are not whistling to keep our courage up as they read or hear our asseverations that we are not afraid, and are ready for the worst Hitler can do. Yet the simple and unrecorded truth is that large numbers of our people feel sure enough of themselves and of the triumph of our cause to spend hours and days and weeks in trying to work out a policy for all-round renovation when the war has been won.

There was nothing like this in the first two years of the last World War. Not until the end of 1916 did the Western Allies begin to put down on paper their "war aims," and then only at the request of President Woodrow Wilson. What they put down was by no means a world-shaking statement. Indeed, "war aims" only began to take definite and almost revolutionary shape after the same President Wilson had delivered his "Fourteen Points" address to Congress on January 8, 1918. That address shook the world, not so much because it was delivered by a President of the United States, as because it said, broadly, what the great majority of the Allied peoples were dimly feeling and thinking. It foreshadowed a better sort of world.

Imperial Germany rejected it offhand—but invoked it as the basis for an armistice nine months later when military defeat stared her in the face. So a halting peace was presently made on the foundation of a hasty armistice. The trouble was that the Governments of the European Allies had not co-ordinated their policies with President Wilson's "principles," and that President Wilson had not thought out the practical applications of his "principles." Therefore, in course of time, the peace was lost.

* * *

This is where the activity of so many thoughts and pens among us comes in today. They take it for granted that we shall win the war—because we must. But they want to make sure that we shall also win the peace for others besides ourselves. Hitler, they see, has swept through a great part of Europe like a tornado. He is carrying out a bad revolution, a revolution of destruction and enslavement. We must carry through a good revolution, a revolution of constructive liberation. It must be at once political, economic, and social. It must rid the world of the nightmare of armed aggression. We must prepare for it, plan for it, now. Chickens are never hatched without warmth and air. If we give our ideal chickens warmth and air it may help them to break their eggshells at the right moment.

These are the thoughts that run through many minds in "beleaguered Britain." Before very long they may take concrete shape; and,—who knows?—they may even help to win the war by offering other peoples hope and a pledge that peace, when it comes, will not again be lost.

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